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The Nation.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, APRIL 9, 1908.

The Week.

Gov. Hughes continues to be the most impracticable of Presidential candidates. He has definitely refused to name his own delegates at large from New York. If the proposal that he should name them was spread before him as a snare he has avoided it; if as an invitation to set up as a boss, he has spurned it. Let the Convention and the party in general attend to their duties, and he will attend to his. This is magnificent, but it is not politics, so many people say with a groan. Why won't the Governor get out and hustle for the nomination? Why won't he forever be flinging himself at the heads of the voters? This is like asking why he does not make himself over. There he stands, the sort of man God made him, and he can be no other. If the country wants him, he will respond; if not, no sign of disappointment or discontent will escape him. There is no doubt how he will stand the test. But it must not be forgotten that a test of his party also is involved. It will have to show whether it has been so sensationalized in recent years that it cannot appreciate the virile qualities of a strong and undemonstrative man; whether it has become so enslaved that it is no longer free to choose him even if it so desires.

Some weeks ago the Chicago *Inter Ocean* pointed to the likelihood that there would be one "rotten-spot" in the Republican National Convention. It meant the delegations from the Southern States. Since that time, the signs of difficulty on this score have been almost daily thickening. We have had the State Conventions in Florida and in Tennessee, both marked by disgraceful rioting, in which the police had to intervene, and both resulting in contesting delegations. And preparations are openly made in other Southern States to split the Republican party, already small to the point of disappearing, into two minute and quarrelling factions. In Alabama two rival State Conventions are to be held. The same plan is announced for Georgia. In Texas "the recognized faction" (meaning the Federal machine) is to have its State Convention on May 26; the other on a date not yet fixed. Numberless district conventions are in a similar condition of angry schism. The hard task of wrestling with these torn and dissevered factions will be pressed, first of all, upon the National Committee. Its function is to pass, *prima facie*, upon all contests, and to decide which set of credentials shall be held to entitle to a seat. The Convention itself may later reverse the Committee, but it is obviously an enormous advantage to have its preliminary endorsement. Hence the quiet but keen contest now going on for the "control" of the National Committee. The Taft partisans confess that they did not have it last December, but boast that they have since acquired it. Yet the "allies"—as the anti-Taft managers are called—deny this, and assert that they retain their majority. Whatever the fact, it is evident that the high stakes are being played for desperately; and that, given the antecedents and dubious standing of certain of the committeemen, especially from the South, there will be virulent charges of foul play, no matter which side secures the control.

Hisses and catcalls at every mention of Mr. Bryan's name in the People's Party convention at St. Louis are not such surprising manifestations of sentiment, when one considers the real reasons which the Populists have for maintaining a separate organization. If Bryan were consistently and continuously "good enough" for the Populists, as one wing of the party asserted, the party needs no policy save the precautionary one of waiting to make sure that the Democrats nominate him at Denver. But the alliance made with the Democrats in two campaigns cannot to-day bring up altogether pleasant retrospections. The People's Party made such a start as no other minor party in our history. The first time it nominated candidates at all, in 1892, they received 22 electoral votes and a popular vote of 1,040,886. Then came the fusion. The regular Democratic vote for Bryan and Sewall was only 800,000 behind that of McKinley and Hobart. A million Populists added would have carried the day, but the Bryan and Watson ticket polled only a beggarly 222,583. The middle-of-the-road men were wise to put their own ticket in the field in 1900, for though Barker had only 50,373 supporters, the Roosevelt "wave" in 1904 did not prevent the casting of 117,183 votes for Watson. The first Populist convention met, as it said, "in the midst of a nation brought to the verge of moral, political, and material ruin." That was the year before a panic. This is the year after a panic. Populism is a creed for hard times, and if it ever expects to hold up its head, this should be a fitting moment. Existing industrial conditions can be described in language as pungent as that which the Populists employed sixteen years ago. Whether it will harrow the feelings as much, is another question. If it is a commonplace that ideas once thought dangerously radical are now feared by nobody, it is equally true that strong language in respect to problems of state has largely lost its power to startle. Generally speaking, no third party can make a successful canvass on platitudes, for the platitudes are always appropriated by the older and bigger organizations. In losing the power to astound people, the Populists have lost their best weapon. They shouted in 1892 that "the amount of circulating medium be speedily increased to not less than fifty dollars per capita." It was then $23.42 per capita. The Treasury, with something like humor, chose the day of the Populist Convention of 1908 to announce that the amount has already risen to $33.91.

The originality of the tariff letter from Vice-President Fairbanks read at the Indiana Convention lies in the time which he deems appropriate for revision. We have heard from Democrats who want the Dingley law modified without delay, Republicans who want it modified by the next Congress in 1909, and Republicans who do not want it modified at all. None of these proposals satisfies Mr. Fairbanks. He would have the change made by the present Congress in the interval between election day and the regular meeting in December. There are two arguments for this course. First, it is perfectly certain that the Republican party, controlling the President, Senate, and House, can do anything it pleases with the government at present, while there is no telling how the government may be constituted after March 1. Second, it is desirable not to protract unnecessarily the unsettling process of revising the tariff. Since the short session of Congress, lasting from December to March, is generally regarded as barely long enough to pass the appropriation bills, and the election takes place this year just twenty-nine days before the beginning of the regular session, that is the period which Mr. Fairbanks thinks sufficient to discuss and settle "scientifically" thousands of items! Better go over at once to Leslie M. Shaw's theory that if a revision could be accomplished overnight and without discussion it would hurt business less than one conducted with care and deliberation.

Speaker Cannon, like another "Joe," is "devilish sly." His resolutions the other day calling upon the Administration to explain why it has not prosecuted the Paper Trust, cut both ways. They are the reply of Mr. Cannon to the wicked charge that the tariff ever raises prices to the consumer; and, at the same time, look rather hard in the direction of the great enforcer of the An-

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ti-Trust act—except when he chooses not to enforce it. The Speaker remains of his old innocent opinion that the tariff can harm nobody—except, possibly, by not making the duties high enough; but a monopoly may be oppressive, he admits, and so he wants to know what action, "if any," the Department of Justice has taken against the particular Trust that grinds the faces of the poor newspapers. If there are stand-patters in the matter of prosecutions of corporate criminals, Speaker Cannon is evidently willing to compel them to stand up and be compared with tariff stand-patters. But we imagine that, while the two sets are angrily glaring at each other, nothing will be done.

When Mr. Roosevelt first became President the late Admiral Taylor is reported to have said: "Let's take our licking from the press, and admit our mistakes and begin all over again." But nothing was done. Criticism came from the sea-going officers and passed from bureau to bureau with the official "contents noted." Secretaries came and went, Moody, Morton, Bonaparte—all men of ability in their own line, but knowing nothing about the navy. They were told of existing conditions, but they were in the hands of the bureaus. Mr. Metcalf completed the succession of what the navy calls the "rubber stamps," but he sat tight and again did nothing. Now the inefficiency of our naval construction has come to light, and reaches the public as a great shock. People had been led to believe that our navy was inferior to none, but the letter of Admiral Evans has opened their eyes. The inference against the capacity of our naval constructors is very damaging. Sir William White was made to resign as chief constructor of the British navy for much more venial faults than are now fastened upon our responsible officers. On the other hand, the names of Sims, Goodrich, McCalla, Hill, Key, and Vogelgesang will go down in the annals of our navy as the bold champions of the truth. The country should be proud to possess officers who for years have been risking their all for the sake of the betterment of the navy. They have and deserve the thanks of the entire nation, as the people now know that they have been right. Their private protests to the Department, and their open testimony before a hostile Senate committee, have been a public service. The only question remaining is how long the President will wait before pressing for the needed thoroughgoing reform.

The result of the vote in the Committee on Military Affairs on Senator Warner's bill for the reinstatement of the negro soldiers shows, in the first place, that Senator Foraker persists in hating his enemies, and, in the second place, that the President has found out the precarious nature of that historic reed known as Democratic support. By a vote of eight to four the committee decided to report adversely a measure which would have allowed every member of the Brownsville regiment to secure reinstatement in the army, on proving his individual innocence. The President was behind the bill, but the Democratic Senators who went with Mr. Roosevelt, the rigorous defender of discipline against a negro regiment, refused to join forces with Mr. Roosevelt, the exponent of a policy of justice done, though the heavens fall, to a negro regiment. The New York *Tribune's* Washington correspondent gropes painfully, and somewhat innocently, after Senator Foraker's motives. Was he "prompted to deprive the negro soldiers of that measure of justice asked for them by the President by anger because his own bill had been rejected"? Or was Senator Foraker afraid that his own contentions as to the responsibility for the Brownsville affair would be disproved by such testimony as would be taken in the individual examinations under the Warner bill? It may be that neither reason weighed so heavily with the Senator from Ohio as the desire to prevent the President from escaping the odium of his Brownsville thunderbolt.

Baltimore is the first city to follow New York in offering an exhibition of sculpture pure and simple. The armory of the Fifth Regiment in that city has been turned into a flower garden, where monuments rise among copses and trees. It is lucky for Baltimoreans that Maryland is not so fastidious as New York regarding the use of armories. When the National Sculpture Society looked about this city for a place to exhibit in, the armories proved the only convenient and effective halls, but they had been made legally unavailable. Unless New York is provided with a building fitted for such combination shows of architecture, sculpture, and landscape gardening, we shall have the singular spectacle of the citizens of a city too indifferent to the arts to furnish a showplace for the artists who would come there in the hope of fame from all parts of the world. Meantime, the German Emperor has "cast his come-hether" over Manhattan, and set out to compliment the city by offering a complete, well-equipped sculpture show by German artists. Last autumn Herr Eberlein made a preliminary dash, a short reconnaissance, on his own account, and left to the Metropolitan Museum a bust as pledge of his esteem. Now, direct from his art-loving Majesty, comes Herr Schott, another sculptor whose renown is great on the banks of the Spree, with proposals for the use of the sculpture hall at the Metropolitan for a combined exhibit of German architecture and sculpture. No one who has observed the energy and persistence of the Emperor in making Berlin the paradise of sculptors will doubt for a moment that we shall have the best of German sculpture, so far as the Kaiser's virtuosity goes. Undoubtedly, the exhibition will reflect his own ideals, which are not those of all Germans. Politically speaking, it would please the Emperor better to hold an art exhibition in Paris, where they defend themselves rather savagely from his advances; but he can console himself that in New York there is a likelihood that his embattled sculptors will find clients, while France remains inclined to patronize native talent.

From the fact that the New York Methodist Conference has passed a resolution calling upon the General Conference to amend the Book of Discipline so as to lift the ban from certain amusements, it would not be safe to infer that the thing will be done. The historic position of the Methodist Church in condemning cards, dancing, and the theatre is not likely to be given up yet. Pastors of metropolitan churches may think a change advisable for the comfort of their congregations, but the great body of ministers, away from the large cities, would probably be still against any letting down of the standards. Of course, it is notorious that thousands of Methodists openly violate the Book of Discipline in the matter of amusements. That eminent Methodist, William McKinley, went to the theatre occasionally. Some other churches, the Presbyterian for example, are no better off on the score of the consistency of their members. It is, however, a sign of the times when even one prominent Methodist Conference resolves in favor of repealing a church prohibition which no longer prohibits, and of making new rules which will come somewhere near squaring with practice. One of the clergymen who voted for the resolution explains that there was no desire actively to countenance worldly amusements, but only to leave them to "the conscience of the individual."

That athletics, whatever else they do, favor physical development, would appear to be a truth so obvious as to require no more demonstration than the fact that they help make Presidents popular and magazine heroes attractive. Not so obvious are the figures which Dr. F. J. Born, the medical director of the Yale gymnasium, brings forward to enforce the point. He takes his average student and his football, crew, or track team man and compares their lung capacities in the following table:

		Av. student.	Difference.
Crew	326 cu. in.	240 cu. in.	86 cu. in.
Football team	315 cu. in.	240 cu. in.	75 cu. in.
Track team...	290 cu. in.	240 cu. in.	50 cu. in.

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To this the scoffer might reply that the table shows only what every one knows, that the athletes are in the nature of the case above the average in strength and lung capacity. What was the athlete's lung capacity before he went into serious athletics—that is the question; and in answer to that we get the following comparison between the 'varsity and freshman football teams for 1907:

	'Varsity.	Average student.	Freshman.
Height	70.3 in.	67.8 in.	69.2 in.
Weight	183.4 lbs.	137.0 lbs.	185.3 lbs.
Breadth of shoulders	17.5 in.	16.1 in.	17.1 in.
Girth of neck	15.5 in.	13.9 in.	15.2 in.
Girth of chest (normal)	39.8 in.	34.4 in.	39.3 in.
Girth of chest (inflated)	41.7 in.	36.0 in.	41.0 in.
Girth of waist	33.4 in.	28.0 in.	32.2 in.
Girth of right biceps	14.2 in.	11.6 in.	13.3 in.
Girth of right forearm	11.6 in.	10.4 in.	11.3 in.
Girth of right thigh	23.8 in.	20.3 in.	23.5 in.
Girth of right calf	15.0 in.	13.9 in.	14.9 in.

Whatever else this table was intended to show, it brings out this fact: that between the members of the freshman teams and of the 'varsity team there is very slight difference. It logically follows that four years of college athletics —do what?

After having adopted an abstract "vow" in favor of Home Rule for Ireland, the House of Commons on the next day passed the first reading of the bill to found two new Irish universities, one at Belfast and the other in Dublin. This has long been a cherished project with Mr. Balfour, though he never could bring his own party to agree to it. He manfully stood up to approve this Liberal measure, however, and his speech in favor of it brought him thanks from the Nationalists. As this support by the leader of the Opposition makes the bill non-contentious politically, there is good reason to hope that it may be enacted into law at this session of Parliament. The details of the measure are necessarily intricate; existing institutions have to be coördinated and the right of control carefully specified. But any large plan of improving and dignifying university education in Ireland would meet a long-cherished aspiration.

Sir Edward Grey's proposals for the erection of Macedonia into a practically autonomous province under a governor appointed by the Sultan, but with the consent of the Powers, has failed to meet with ready acceptance anywhere on the Continent. This was to be expected. Still less hearty a welcome will be given the plan brought forward by the Greek Premier, M. Theotokis. This calls for the division of Macedonia into definite zones of influence, Bulgarian, Servian, or Greek, according to the sentiment of the majority of the population in each zone. The minority is to be held bound to abide peacefully by the régime established by the predominant element, or else to emigrate to one of the zones in which their fellow-countrymen constitute the majority. The Greek statesman claims for his plan the advantage that it fulfils the promises which were held out by the Powers in the Mürzsteg programme, to be kept after Macedonia had been pacified. Macedonia is not pacified; on the contrary, the promises held out by the Powers have become the powerful reason for the prevailing state of anarchy, by stimulating the different nationalities to civil strife with a view to extending their as yet undefined spheres of influence.

Paris has a good-sized "affair" on hand now in the form of a violent controversy between Jules Claretie, director of the Comédie Française, and Octave Mirbeau. His latest play, "Le Foyer," after being tentatively accepted for the Comédie Française, was recently returned to its author because of the objectionable way in which it dealt with a supposed Academician and Senator, who is one of the principal characters. The quarrel has widened from one of personalities into a contest between conservative tendencies as embodied in the French Academy, and radicalism which is entrenched in Parliament, where M. Mirbeau has been able to rally a strong support. A special session of the council of ministers is supposed to have discussed the expediency of removing M. Claretie from the post he has held for so many years. The outcome is not yet decided. A similar cleavage between Parliament and the Institute is depicted in an interesting light in an article by Pierre Caron on "A French Coöperative Historical Enterprise" in the latest number of the *American Historical Review*. The enterprise he refers to is a commission appointed in 1903 under the Ministry of Public Instruction to collect and publish documents relating to the economic life of the French Revolution. The reason why Parliament was asked to endow the work is frankly stated:

> From the Institute, little disposed to assume a task so heavy, and indifferent, if not hostile, to the period of the Revolution, nothing was to be expected. Neither was anything to be expected from the Comité des Travaux Historiques, a body much inclined to the same prejudices.

Compared with Portuguese politics, the heart of darkest Africa, the forbidden city of Lhassa, and the North Polar regions are sources of radiant light and explicit information. Just what is going on in the country on the western fringe of the Iberian peninsula is difficult to understand, even after months and columns of supposedly elucidative comment in the press. A King is shot down in broad daylight in a crowd, and no one seems to know who was behin the deed, and no one seems to care. There is a general impression that the murders may have been the work of a Republican fanatic who thus expressed the discontent of an entire nation with an outworn system of corrupt monarchical politics. Yet at the elections that have just closed, the monarchist parties join in the old combination for manipulating voting returns against the advocates of political reform, specifically against the Republicans with whom a few months ago they were zealous allies against King Carlos. In the last Parliament, dissolved by Dictator Franco, there were four Republican Deputies. In the new Parliament, after conducti so fierce an agitation and playing s desperate a game, the Republicans, according to our still meagre dispatches, have succeeded in choosing only five candidates in Lisbon, which they were supposed to dominate so far as popular sympathy is concerned. To the outsider, it is mad folly on the part of the monarchist parties thus to stifle a movement which cannot be repressed, as experience has often shown. It is playing with fire; and Portugal may be driven to revolution more speedily by the selfishness of party politicians than by the excesses of a dictatorship.

The time-honored Russian explanation of the ills that come to the Czar's empire is to ascribe them to the pernicious influence of "foreigners." Responsibility for the recent revolutionary upheaval was laid upon the non-Russian nationalities—the Jews, Poles, Armenians, Letts, and Finns. At present the Russian press is discovering that the country is in the grasp of the Germans —a discovery which might have been made at any time during the last 150 years. A writer in the *Novoe Vremya* asserts that, out of 315 higher functionaries in the Ministry of the Interior, 200 are non-orthodox, and that, of these 200, all but two bear German names. Altogether, out of 646 employees in that one Department, no less than 529 are "foreigners." In the Baltic provinces the Germans are accused of working for the dissemination of Teutonic ideals and the German tongue with a zeal that argues disloyalty to the Russian Government. In southern Russia there are over a half-million German colonists, whose settlements are so many oases of skilful cultivation and prosperity in the dead level of mujik incapacity and destitution. The colonists maintain close relations with their fellow-Teutons in the Baltic provinces; and this, again, makes the *Novoe Vremya* scent disloyalty. But inasmuch as the German colonists have been settled within the empire for nearly two centuries, the term "foreign" applies as aptly to them as to the Jews who have been within the present bounds of the empire for 400 years.

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ECONOMICS AND POLITICS.

A good deal has been written about the economic interpretation of history. Some of it is fanciful: if Abraham had paid for the burying ground which he bought of Ephron in gold instead of silver, America would never have been discovered. With that sort of thing the bimetallist controversy made us familiar. But there is also the sober investigation of the past which has succeeded in showing how much more potent than kings or forms of government have been the economic forces which have determined the rise and fall of nations. We refer to such studies only to express wonder why similar inquiries have not been made respecting current politics. It would be possible to make out a very plausible argument that the ups and downs of parties in this country have been caused less by their principles and their leaders than by the ebb and flow of trade, the prices of commodities, the wages of labor, the returns on capital, and so forth.

With the general statement that hard times are bad for the party in power, everybody is familiar, and nearly everybody agrees. That is one of our political traditions. But all of its implications are not often admitted. It has been said that a politician would be capable of denying that two and two make four, if he or his party had an interest in so doing; and it is certain that partisans will not concede the inevitable working of a political law—against themselves. It was natural and proper and, of course, determined by a fixed fate, that the panic of 1893 should turn the Democrats out of office; but the Republicans who so allege would be the last in the world to confess that the panic of 1907 will break their hold on the country. They have wise and useful party principles, and great leaders, that have stood the test of time; and the American people are not going to be so rash or foolish as to discard them just because an unfortunate business depression has unexpectedly befallen us.

Saying nothing about the facts, and refraining from prophecy—that "most gratuitous form of blunder"—we must remark that this very question of party doctrines being sound and beneficial, and of party chiefs being geniuses, is one about which men's views are astonishingly altered by changing economic conditions. This is the irony of the whole situation. A public man will go on for several years urging a policy which he declares to be at the root of all our national prosperity, as well as of justice and morals, and a prosperous people will acclaim his voice as not that of a man, but a god. Yet the same man will utter the same sentiments in an hour of financial apprehension and commercial retrograding, and lo! the same people who lauded him before and grovelled at his feet will cry out upon him as an arrant humbug and a public calamity. Yet his position in either case may have had nothing to do with the course of events by which he is judged. At the earlier period, as at the later, social and economic causes were working their will, unaffected by the little man, so hot, prancing about them. When all the people were saying amen to him, he was not nearly so wise and wonderful as they thought; and when the fickle crowd turned against him as the author of all their woes, he was far from having any such responsibility, or being so foolish, as they imagine. Politics had been all the while but as a fly upon the wheel of economics. And the Comic Spirit, observing all this, and seeing how men are praised for what they had no share in, and blamed for that with which they had no concern, must be moved more than before to exclaim: "Lord, what fools these mortals be!"

Foolish or not, such things go to make up the inexorable laws of politics. The mightiest is under their reign as truly as the lowliest. President Roosevelt has not been able to escape it. He has not changed in any essential way, but the refracting medium through which people observe him has changed, and the very ones who two years ago thought they saw a demigod, now believe that they see a destroying monster. Everybody must have met dozens of people of his own acquaintance in whom economic conditions have now completely swept away political prejudices or even convictions. A man gets notice that the dividend has been passed on $10,000 worth of stock which he owns, and instantly the President, who but yesterday was the bravest, the most heroic, the wisest, and greatest of his day, becomes that reckless and ignorant meddler for whom "I would never vote again, sir, if I had to take Bryan or Debs or the devil instead."

All this is comedy, but with a very strong dash of tragedy in it, so far as Republicans are concerned. Nemesis has caught up with them. Who does not recall their attitude towards President Cleveland during the grinding years 1893-4? They dismissed the soberest and clearest truth he might utter as if it were the ravings of a madman. How expect them to pay the slightest attention to a President under whom the mills were closed and the unemployed walked the streets? If you wanted to see convincing proof of his stupidity and blundering, just look about you. Away with such a party and such an Administration! Not till they themselves were in office and confronted with business reverses, did the Republicans discover that economic laws were more powerful than party legislation, and that panics come in cycles, anyhow, so that the party—it is *their* party—should not be blamed.

THE THREATS OF "LABOR."

We note a prevalent amazement, approaching stupefaction, at the demands and menaces of organized labor at Washington and elsewhere. People with short memories and easily fluttered judgment are saying that no Presidential campaign ever saw anything like the present demonstrations. Possibly not, in point of mere size and noise. The facilities for publicity have been enormously increased in recent years; where labor leaders used to whisper in the ear of politicians in a closet, they now bellow what they have to say from the housetop. This makes the outcry seem entirely novel, though it is so merely in form. Samuel Gompers has a great command of the press, and is able to make himself out, through that haze, a terrifying figure; but he is not essentially different from his predecessors in the world of labor-politicians—Jarrett and Powderly and Martin Irons.

In the deliverances of all such men, there is always a certain vehemence and exaggeration of which the motives are clear. In the first place, the labor leader seeks to serve notice upon his followers that he is "on the job." He is defying the capitalistic oppressor, to his beard; he is haranguing Congressional committees; he is uttering dire threats. All this is, from the labor point of view, merely a proof of efficiency in office. If a question were to arise, for example, about electing another man President of the American Federation instead of Mr. Gompers, his tremendous vocal activities at Washington would be pointed to as evidence of unrivalled fitness for the position. And, in the second place, a man like him invariably clamors for more than he really expects. By pitching his terms high, he thinks he stands a better chance of getting at least something in the end. It probably never enters the head of Mr. Gompers that either Congress or the President will concede one-half of his present demands; but if one-quarter are conceded, he will have triumph enough.

In his real or calculated excitement on Saturday, Mr. Gompers told the Judiciary Committee of the House that, unless Congress meets the wishes of labor, there will speedily be oath-bound and secret organizations of workingmen in this country which will do dreadful things. Of all the threats of labor leaders, however, this must come nearest to being *brutum fulmen*. To make labor unions strictly secret would deprive them of half their reason for being, and would take away from their officers very nearly *all* of theirs. Imagine Mr. Gompers compelled to operate and orate only in secret! Such a scheme would be clearly unconstitutional, as inflicting upon him a cruel and unusual punishment.

We desire to treat with all seriousness and respect the claims which the

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authorized spokesmen of labor unions are now putting forward in Washington. If they have just grievances, either as individuals or collectively, Congress should lose no time in correcting the injustice. But a close examination of Mr. Gompers's address fails to disclose any real ground of complaint. He emitte a great cloud of words to the effect that the Anti-Trust law, as interpreted by the courts, deprived organized labor of its fundamental rights, the denial of which was really a denial of its title to existence. But this is an obvious misunderstanding, or misrepresentation. No statute, no court, has taken away the right of laboring men to combine, for lawful ends. They are nowhere forbidden to strike. In all peaceful ways of promoting their interests, in fact, the law shields instead of hindering them. It is only when violence is threatened or personal injury is inflicted or public order is disturbed, that the law lays its restraining hand upon them. This has long been the ruling of the courts. The only change recently made is to decide, as the Supreme Court has at last done, that boycotting is illegal under the Sherman act, as it always has been illegal at common law.

Now, to legalize the boycott is, evidently, the bottom demand of Mr. Gompers. This fact was brought out by the searching questions of Mr. Littlefield. President Roosevelt is against the boycott, though he has given a too hasty approval to the bill of the Civic Federation, introduced by Congressman Hepburn, which, in the opinion of many good lawyers, would have the effect of making the boycott legal. Mr. Gompers refers to the boycott as one of the indispensable "weapons" of organized labor. Of course, he means peaceful weapons; but it is clear that a "peaceful" boycott might as directly destroy a man's property as if enemies had burned down his factories. If the Standard Oil Company combines to ruin a small competitor, organized labor cries out on it, and approves the law whose aim is to punish it; but when the same even-handed justice is applied by the courts to the ruinous acts of laboring men in combination, Mr. Gompers would have us believe that the heavens are about to fall.

It is at this point of seeking to exempt one class of men from the equal operation of the law that the pretensions of organized labor must be firmly met, and its threats defied. Let workingmen combine for political action as they please. The "labor vote" has almost invariably been a delusion and a snare to politicians depending upon it; but there may be a change in that respect. Certainly, laboring men are entitled to back up their views with their ballots. But neither by their ballots nor in any other way can they set themselves up as a class privileged to do with impunity what in other men is a crime. On this fundamental of democratic citizenship the President firmly takes his stand. Secretary Taft is equally explicit. Mr. Bryan has not found it convenient to declare his position.

CHINA AND RUSSIA IN MANCHURIA

Baron Rosen's statement in regard to the controversy supposed to be in progress between the Russian government and our own over the infringement of Chinese rights in Manchuria, is welcome as a rational commentary amid a good deal of more or less foolish talk. The common impression seems to be that our consul at Harbin has found it necessary to protest against the assumption by Russian officials of governmental powers incompatible with the maintenance of Chinese sovereignty. The Russians are not only organizing an independent municipal government at Harbin, but are said to have demanded that foreign consular officers, and specifically our own consul, should be accredited to and required to do business with the Russian authorities instead of the representatives of the government at Peking. There is here a confusion of widely different questions, between which the Russian ambassador at Washington justly distinguishes. It is probably true that some form of municipal organization is being established at Harbin, the junction point of the Trans-Siberian and the Manchurian railways, and the home of a larger Russian population than is to be found in any other town of Eastern Asia, not excluding Vladivostok. On the other hand, it is patent that no such absurd demand could have been put forward by Russia as to insist on the American consul's applying for his exequatur to the Czar's representatives at Harbin. That was a claim which Russia did not put forward even in the days of her ascendency before the war.

Even the organization of separate Russian municipal governments, however, might seem dangerous. But Baron Rosen explains such measures as arising naturally from the terms of the Manchurian Railway lease of 1895, which granted to the railway company the rights of administration in the leased territory, together with the right of exercising military protection along the line of the railway. This latter right Russia, as Japan along her portion of the road, continues to exercise. The need for municipal organization was not a pressing one before the war, when the railway stations from Harbin down to Mukden were, for the most part, lonely sidings with a handful of officials and Chinese squatters settled about each, and Harbin itself was a Chinese town with a comparatively small Russian population.

It was, of course, the war that made Harbin, just as, according to most authorities, it was Harbin in great measure that made the war. When the town became the chief base of supplies for the Russian armies, it entered upon a marvellous development. Its flour mills, drawing their supplies from the surrounding fertile plain of the Sungari, are estimated to have supplied more than half of the daily needs of Gen. Kuropatkin's men. The hospital district, the railway administration district, the barracks, constituted small towns in themselves. The railway facilities at Harbin, towards the end of the war, are said by B. L. Putnam-Weale, in "The Coming Struggle in the Far East," to have been carried to the point where it was possible to entrain an entire army corps in a day without disturbing the ordinary civilian traffic. While the armies were fighting out the issue with Japan in the South, Harbin, responding with almost non-Russian efficiency to every demand put upon it, experienced the inevitable war-boom. Towards the end of 1906, Mr. Putnam-Weale estimated its European population at 80,000, and though the number was then rapidly declining, and has probably sunk to a much lower point, Harbin has remained, and is likely to remain, one of Russia's two greatest outposts in the extreme East; more important even than Vladivostok, possibly, because of the demonstration of the effectiveness of rail power which the Trans-Siberian gave during the war.

Under such circumstances, the proposed erection of some form of municipal institutions throws no startling light on Russian policy in Manchuria. The Russian concession at Harbin is an area of one hundred square miles, and within that area the Russo-Chinese Bank, the nominal lessee, has been sub-letting ground for building and commercial purposes for the term of its own concession, which is thirty-six years. It follows that the Russian authorities are practically in control at Harbin, so far as the European population is concerned, and under existing conditions it is not difficult to understand how a foreign consul engaged in looking after the interests of his countrymen would be brought into more frequent contact with the Russian administration than with the officials of the Chinese government, whose authority extends only over the native population. That opportunities for the infringement of paramount Chinese rights are always present in such a situation is, of course, undeniable. But, in point of fact, Chinese sovereignty has never been an immaculate aggregate of unquestioned rights. The principle of exterritoriality is too widely recognized in China to permit any alarm over what a great Power would consider an attack on its rights, or even its dignity.

That there is no immediate danger to China of harm from the side of Russia is apparent. Mr. Putnam-Weale, who a few years ago was of far different opin-

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ion, believes so now. He goes even so far as to point out that Russia's efforts in Manchuria have largely redounded to the benefit of the Chinese people, if not of the Chinese government. Around the Russian railway settlements there have sprung up Chinese colonies which are rapidly bringing large sections of territory under cultivation. Especially is this the case along the main line of the Siberian railway from Harbin westward through Tsitsi-har, the capital of the northernmost of the three Manchurian provinces. This province, with an area of 150,000 square miles and a population of only 3,000,000, is being invaded by Chinese immigrants from Shantung, moving with the line of the railway, and pushing the agricultural belt into Mongol territory at the rate of ten miles a year. The advantage to the maintenance of Chinese authority in the region is apparent.

CONCERNING "DEAD" OPERAS.

In a recent number of the *New Music Review*, Philip Hale poked fun at the Wagnerites who used to prate about Italian opera being dead. In the light of the figures for the operatic season just ended, those Wagnerites do indeed seem foolish. At the Metropolitan, 74 of the 130 performances were of works by Italian composers, and at the Manhattan the Italians had 61 out of 125 representations. In London we find a similar state of affairs. The announcements for the season at Covent Garden beginning on the last day of this month include 17 operas by Italians, as against a dozen by all others. This seems conclusive, so far at least as New York and London are concerned, but the figures do not confute the aforesaid Wagnerites. The Italian operas they had in mind were the works of Rossini, Donizetti, and Bellini, and those are still dead The London list contains only one of Bellini's 11 operas, one of Rossini's 37, and one of Donizetti's 67, notwithstanding that the company includes two of the three greatest surviving artists of the old-fashioned *bel canto* school—Melba and Tetrazzini. Their rivalry will, it is expected, provide the chief amusement of the season. At our opera-houses Bellini was not heard at all, while Donizetti and Rossini were represented by only one opera each.

It is the young Italians who have come to the front for the time being, while Verdi, whom no one pronounced dead prematurely, because he belongs, in his best works, to the modern dramatic school, more than holds his own. To him belong one-half (30) of the Italian performances at the Manhattan, and 23 of the 74 at the Metropolitan, while Puccini also had 23 at this house. The other "young Italians"—Mascagni, Leoncavallo, Cilea, Giordano, Ponchielli. (and Boito, who stands by himself)—helped to swell the statistics. Leaving Boito aside, the common characteristic of the living Italian composers is their facility in writing flowing melodies (seldom remarkable for originality) which give the singers opportunity to pour out their voices in that lavish volume and intensity which provoke applause as infallibly as horse-radish provokes tears. Sir Hubert Parry once wrote that certain composers of the seventeenth century "had found out the trick of making a specious show without meaning, and of giving the appearance of animation without any intrinsic energy in the ideas." This remark applies to most of the new Italian operas now so much in vogue, including those of Puccini, which, however, have compensating merits. Next to this appeal to the gallery—and the boxes!—the most important factor in the present vogue of these operas is that most of them are based on plays which had become very popular before they were set to music. The battle was thus half won at the start. But all of these works may well be as ephemeral as those of Rossini, Donizetti, and Bellini. "History teaches us," wrote Dr. Hanslick, "that operas for whose 'immortality' partisans were once ready to fight deadly duels, have an average life of forty to fifty years."

If we now turn to French opera, we might easily get the impression that it is moribund. On the Covent Garden list, of 29 operas only 3 are by Frenchmen—"Faust," "The Pearl Fishers," and "Carmen." At the Metropolitan, "Carmen" was not sung at all during the past season of twenty weeks; "Faust" and "Mignon" alone were there to recall the glory of the French school, and they owed their presence in the repertory to the popularity of Caruso and Geraldine Farrar. It would have been possible, therefore, to write convincing articles on the decline and fall of French opera, had it not been for one thing: the appearance in the field of Oscar Hammerstein. He undertook to show New Yorkers that there is a young French school as well as a young Italian, and he had the shrewdness to see that the way to impress his audiences with this fact was to import the Parisian artists who had won success for these works in France and Belgium. His efforts were brilliantly successful. French opera at the Manhattan not only balanced Italian, but, in spite of the sensational success of Tetrazzini, the three operas which had the greatest number of repetitions—eleven each—were all made in France—"Louise," "Carmen," and "Les Contes d'Hoffmann"—while "Pelléas et Mélisande" and "Thais" also got ahead of all but two of the Italian operas.

If modern Italian and French opera is alive and lusty, how about German opera? Gustav Mahler has shown that "Don Giovanni" and "Fidelio" are alive, "Marta" has become popular again, and "Hänsel and Gretel" is a great favorite. Mr. Dippel has secured D'Albert's "Tiefland," which is a sensational success in Germany, for next season, when Mr. Mahler will also show that Weber's operas are still alive. In most minds, however, German opera means Wagner; and Wagner's operas, we are once more assured solemnly, are dying, if not dead already. To be sure, they had thirty hearings at the Metropolitan this season; but the audiences were smaller than those on Italian nights when Caruso sang, wherefore all hope must be abandoned by the dismayed Wagnerites. It might be pointed out, on the other side, that only a few years ago, when Jean de Reszke was the "Caruso" of the day, the biggest audiences were always on the Wagner nights; that England has a regular Wagner craze, demanding his operas in English as well as in German; that in Germany the number of Wagner performances increases from year to year, his operas having been sung last season 1,710 times, as against 725 performances of Lortzing and 721 of Verdi, the two composers coming next in popularity; and that in Italy the three leading houses opene the present season with Wagner. But such trifles do not worry the prognosticators. They are shouting once more that the Wagner bubble has burst; and who would begrudge them their delight at seeing it burst every two or three years?

Jean de Reszke was brought over from Paris for the express purpose of helping to drive out the German devil; but in a few years he had become the chief apostle of Wagner, and almost created a monopoly for him. And now some unprincipled persons are already chuckling at the new practical joke Fate is preparing to play. As if on the hunt for more Italian music still, the directors of the Metropolitan engaged the manager and the conductor of the Milan Opera for our next season. But both Gatti-Casazza and Toscanini are zealous partisans of German music, and owe their greatest triumphs in Italy to their staging and interpretation of Wagner's operas. So it promises to be another case of when the dead awake.

EDUARD ZELLER.

To have seen one's self for sixty years the foremost authority in an important division of knowledge is, in the humbler domain of scholarship, a destiny comparable to the lifelong primacy in letters of a Voltaire or a Hugo. A "Zeller Philolog" —there are doubtless such in Germany—would be required to describe the evolution of "Die Philosophie der Griechen" from the three modest volumes put forth by the young professor of theology in 1844-52, to the fifth edition of Part I., section i., Berlin, 1891, and the fourth edition of Part IV., section ii., issued with sixty pages of fresh

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critical and controversial matter by the nonogenarian in 1903. Superseding at once by virtue of its severe philological method and its lucid, if perhaps over-systematic, marshalling of the facts its rivals of the early nineteenth century, the now forgotten Ritters and Brandises, it still holds the field against all twentieth-century competition. After the completely revised second edition of 1856 the author wasted no further time in recasting his work or reconsidering his categories, but devoted the leisure of half a century to filling out the original *cadres*. In no other way could even German industry have kept pace by deftly inserted analyses and critical discussions with the ever-multiplying special literature of the vast subject; and organized the enormous mass of bibliographical and philological erudition that swells the six final tomes of what from the point of view of the philologian is the best history of philosophy ever written.

But is the rigor of the philological game always applicable to such elusive entities as ideas, and may not its affected objectivity sometimes prove an illusion? Zeller himself, though like other emancipated Hegelians he never quite cast off the spell of the Hegelian manner, protested from the start against Hegel's *à priori* constructions of history, and though he rightly held that the historian of philosophy must possess a philosophy of his own, believed that it need not color the impartiality of his exposition. He succeeded so well in his aim that it requires close observation aided by study of the more outspoken utterances of the three volumes of his "Essays and Addresses" to infer from his history his personal opinions and detect his preferences. This seeming objectivity is due partly to the eclecticism of his mind, and to the mediating, conciliatory temper which his friends admired, still more perhaps to the subtle mixture in him of the Aristotelian and the Hegelian. The Aristotelian analyzed and classified systems with scientific impartiality. The Hegelian, inspecting them as chains of dialectic, tested their weakest links, and discoursed of their historic sequences and filiations in large undefined abstractions. Thus, though the attentive reader may feel that more than justice is done to Aristotle and the Stoics and something less than justice to Plato and Empedocles, it is extremely difficult to get within the double dialectical and philological guard and touch any specific weak point or error. He measures philosophers by "die folgerichte Fortbildung der Gedanken" and the plausibility with which their categories subsume vast masses of fact, rather than by the surety with which they apprehend or the poignancy with which they express essential truth. A philosopher, he holds, must produce a system "with coherent, interdependent, subordinate, and derivative principles." It does not occur to him when picking flaws in Plato or Schopenhauer to ask whether all system-building is not either illusion or poetic construction, to be judged by the principles of literary architectonics rather than by the formal logic of consistency. Gomperz's frank evaluation of disconnected suggestions by the degree in which they anticipate or conform to the best modern thought on the same subject, is not really less philosophical or less objective, and makes a far more readable and instructive book. But for the student who wishes all the facts and all the comment on the facts, "Zeller" will long remain a synonym of Greek philosophy.

There was, however, it must be remembered, another Zeller, the "last of the Romans," as Vatke called him, the latest survivor of the Tübingen school, pupil and son-in-law of Baur, editor of the Theologische Jahrbücher from 1842 to 1857, and author of "Die Apostelgeschichte." Entering at the age of eighteen the Tübingen Theological School, where the memory of the great Suabians, Schelling and Hegel, was still cherished with pride, he became associated as fellow student, or colleague, with Strauss, Vischer, and, later, Schwegler, in an intimacy of common enthusiasm for truth and scorn of everything that fettered its free expression—to which all fondly looked back in later years. Baur, a great teacher as well as investigator, was seeking to replace the *à priori* vagueness of Hegel and the Platonic indifference to historical detail of Schleiermacher by a positive critical reconstruction of the historic origins of Christianity, starting from the antithesis of Paulinism and Ebionitism. His distinction between the historical Christ and the ideal Christ of the common Christian consciousness led logically to the "Leben Jesu" of his brilliant iconoclastic pupil, Strauss. Zeller, a warm friend of Strauss, was by temperament a liberal rather than a radical, and while recognizing the validity of his friend's destructive criticism preferred to pass on with Baur to positive and constructive work. In his own critical studies he quietly took for granted the principle whose enunciation in "Essays and Reviews" a quarter of a century later stirred up such a tempest in the teapot of Victorian England—the Bible is to be studied by the same methods as any other book. For this, like Jowett, he suffered persecution in the form of withheld promotion; but was soon called to a chair at Berne, and thence in 1849 to Marburg, where the clamor of the pietists brought about his transference from the theological to the philosophical faculty—a compromise not unknown in twentieth century America.

The passage from New Testament to philosophical studies caused no violent break in his life or thought. The Hegelianism of his youth was progressively modified by the philologist's preoccupation with concrete detail, by the scientific spirit of the age, by the perception of the failure of the post-Kantian systems, and the necessity which he was among the first to proclaim of a return to Kant and epistemology. But there is no record of a spiritual crisis in his life. He acquiesced from the beginning in Strauss's assumption that miracles do not happen, but rejected without acrimony the suggestion (in "The Old Faith and the New") that consciousness, like heat, may be only a mode of motion. He never accepted a merely mechanical explanation of the world; he maintained the freedom of the will even against Schleiermacher and Baur, asserted like Matthew Arnold his right to the name of Christian, and believed that a liberal and rational theology would supply a sufficient basis for the Christian ministry.

If space permitted, a more complete and unified philosophy might be collected from his latter essays. But the true unity of his life and work is not to be sought in any such system, but in his devotion to the philological method equally applicable to Heraclitus and to the Gospel of John, and in the life itself, the perfect realization of the ideals of the German teacher and scholar. A professorship won by merit and in the face of opposition, but not too late; a happy marriage with the daughter of his teacher; a *magnum opus* achieved in youth and kept up to date through life; promotion decade by decade, culminating in a call to Berlin; the accumulation with whitening hairs of every honor, degree, and title which the Fatherland had to bestow; at the end of fifty years of teaching a Jubilee Volume, of which the dedication is written by a schoolmate and lifelong friend; the preservation beyond four-score years of unimpaired vigor for teaching and investigation; and yet beyond that many years of tranquil but not idle retirement in the old home province in the companionship of wife, son, and grandchildren; honored acclaim from all Germany on the ninetieth birthday, and still an *epimetrum* of the overflowing cup, and then "quiet consummation have."—'Ο θεωρητικὸς βίος κράτιστος.

PAUL SHOREY.

The University of Chicago.

NEWS FOR BIBLIOPHILES.

The books from the library of the late Dr. John Gott, bishop of Truro, which were sold at Sotheby's March 20 and 21, had been included in H. Sotheran & Co.'s Catalogue "Bibliotheca Pretiosa," issued about a year ago. It was the unsold portion (including many wonderful books) which was consigned for sale at auction. The four folios of Shakespeare, priced by Sotheran at £7,000, were bid up to £3,850, at which price they were "bought in." Roberts's edition of the "Merchant of Venice," 1600, a good copy, but with a small hole in B1, brought £290; Spenser's "Faerie Queene," 1590-96, first editions of both parts, a very good copy, with the blank spaces for the Welsh words and the four unnumbered leaves at the end of the first part, £113, a low price; a large-paper copy of Spenser's "Complaints," 1591, lacking the leaf "The Printer to the Reader," and having two other leaves remargined, £97, and a small paper copy of the same, perfect, £53.

The most valuable book in the sale was Caxton's first edition of Voragine's "Golden Legend," 1483, genuine throughout, and perhaps the finest copy known. It was catalogued by Sotheran at £4,000, but brought only £1,300 at the sale. A block book, the "Biblia Pauperum," first edition (according to Heineken), probably printed in Holland and before 1450, lacking three leaves, was sold at £1,290. It had been priced by Sotheran at £2,000. "Paradise Lost," 1667, the variety with the author's name in large type (called the first title by Baxter and most other recent students), reached £192; another copy, 1667, with the author's name in small type (called the first title by Professor Masson, but the second by most others), £155; another, 1669, with the seventh title-page, £27; and a fourth copy, 1669, with the eighth title-page, £25 10s.

The series of editions of the Book of Common Prayer was a very long one, the following being the more important: Ed-

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ward Whitechurch, 1549, first issue, perfect and genuine throughout, £105; second issue, perfect, but lower margins of some leaves repaired, £72; third issue, perfect, but with slight repairs, £84, and Grafton's 1550 edition with the ritual set to music, £158. Other prices were: Butler's "Hudibras," three parts, first editions, old russia, £35; "Robinson Crusoe," first editions of the three volumes, 1719-20, £145; Fletcher's "Purple Island," a large-paper copy, 1633, £26.

First editions of several Nineteenth Century English authors are the most interesting books in the Anderson Auction Company's sale, afternoon and evening April 13. Dickens's novels in original numbers comprise "Pickwick," "Master Humphrey's Clock," "Dombey and Son," "David Copperfield," "Bleak House," "Little Dorrit," "Tale of Two Cities," and "Edwin Drood," each set being in a levant morocco solander case. The octavo novels of Thackeray are uniformly bound by Riviere and each one has a specimen cover of one of the original numbers inserted. Keats's "Endymion" is the earliest issue with the leaf containing the one line erratum as well as the slip with five lines. The Browning items include "Paracelsus," "Strafford," "Sordello," and "Bells and Pomegranates," the complete series bound in one volume. Of Tennyson's "Poems chiefly Lyrical," 1830, there are two copies, one having page 91 misnumbered 19 the other correctly numbered. Shelley's "Cenci," 1819, and "Rosalind and Helen," 1819; Locker's "Lyra Elegantiarum," 1867, the first issue which was suppressed on account of containing copyright poems by W. S. Landor; and Longfellow's "Evangeline" are other first editions. Dean Sage's privately printed "Ristigouche and its Salmon Fishing," the first Elzevir Horace, 1629, a number of Log Books of British Ships of War mostly from 1808 to 1815, and Brackenridge's "Modern Chivalry," Part II., Carlisle, Pa., 1804-05 are other valuable lots.

Their sale of April 14 includes a copy of Mr. Bixby's privately printed edition of Aaron Burr's Journal; Roscoe's Novelist's Library illustrated by Cruikshank, 19 vols., a complete set; Scott's works, 100 vols.; books on Natural History, etc. On the 15th and 16th they sell the library of the late George O. Manchester of Chicago.

The Merwin Clayton Sales Co. has a three-days miscellaneous sale on April 14, 15, and 16. A set of Shakespeares, the Staunton edition extended from 15 to 40 vols. by the insertion of 2700 extra plates, is the most notable single lot. First editions of Leigh Hunt (35 lots), books on China (36 lots), books on natural history, first editions, Shakespeareana, etc., are included.

One of the commonest first editions of Mark Twain is his "Autobiography and First Romance," published as a pamphlet (and also in cloth) by Sheldon & Co., in 1871. A "remainder" was discovered a few years ago and for a long time one or more copies was in almost every sale. It has just been discovered that these "remainder" copies are not of the actual first edition. The reverse of the cover (or title) in the first edition was blank, whereas in most copies it has the advertisement of a firm of jewelers. A dealer catalogues the first issue at $5.50 and the other at $1.

Correspondence.

PRUSSIAN RAILWAYS AND THE MILK RATE.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: In your review of Lord Avebury's "Municipal and National Trading," August 22, 1907, your reviewer says:

> Some of our readers may remember that a certain American author recently got himself into very hot water by stating that the failure of the Prussian government to make "group rates" on milk led to the stabling of countless thousands (14,000) of cows in the city of Berlin. We observe with regret that Lord Avebury has reproduced this celebrated passage, *verbatim et literatim*, and shall expect to see the advocates of government ownership rend him limb from limb.

In justice to Lord Avebury and to myself, I beg you to publish the following statement:

In Berlin proper, a city of 1,998,500 people, concentrated within an area of 25.4 square miles, there were in December, 1904, no less than 10,443 dairy cows, stabled in 763 courts and backyards, and supplying 20 per cent. of the milk consumed in Berlin proper. In that year the leading commercial organization of Berlin reported that in consequence of the lack of fresh air, sunlight, and exercise, tuberculosis was not uncommon among those cows. It cited Prof. von Behring's opinion that milk from tuberculous cows was one of the chief causes of tuberculosis in human beings. In the County of London, with an area of 121 square miles and a population of 4,600,000 people, the milch cows decreased from 6,253 head in 1898, to 4,602 head in 1905. The stabling of dairy cows within the County of London, the London County Council deems a "noxious trade." If one were to carve out of the area occupied by any large American city, an inner area which should have an average density of population of 116 persons to the acre—which is the average for Berlin proper—one would find within that area not a single milch cow kept for dairy purposes.

In Prussia, under the distance tariff, the freight charges on milk increase so rapidly with the increase in the distance from Berlin, that 85 per cent. of the dairy cows whose milk is carried by rail into Berlin are concentrated within fifty-six miles of the city; and that less than 4.5 per cent. of those cows are stationed more than 75 miles distant. By contrast, as far back as 1894, the Lackawanna Railway alone carried into New York city, from points distant more than 200 miles, no less than 17.5 per cent. of the milk brought into New York by rail. In the years 1895, 1896, and 1901 to 1905, the annual reports of one or both of the two leading commercial organizations of Berlin—the Aeltesten der Kaufmannschaft and the Chamber of Commerce—asked the Railway Department to lower the freight charges on milk, to establish milk trains and to introduce refrigerator cars. They said that the extension of the dairy belt to points distant 187 miles from Berlin was the only means of giving Berlin an adequate supply of milk at reasonable prices. They added that the extension also would benefit the distant farmer, who at present must sell his milk in the comparatively low-priced local markets, by giving him access to the higher-priced market of Berlin. In 1907, the Chamber of Commerce petitioned the Railway Department to carry milk in tank cars on the terms upon which it carried wine, beer, and other liquids in tank cars. It proved that on those terms milk would be brought to Berlin even from the Danish Province of Jutland, a distance of 300 miles. The petition was prompted by the fact that in October, 1906, the Berlin Milk Trust (Milch-Centrale) had raised the price of milk to the record level of 5 cents per quart when delivered over the counter, and 5.5 cents per quart when delivered into the house.

Thus far the Railway Department has ignored and repulsed the Aeltesten der Kaufmannschaft and the Chamber of Commerce, because the government fears the political hostility of the near-by producers of milk, who would resent the fall in the price of milk which would result from increasing the supply by admitting the milk of the more distant farmers. In 1900 the Bund der Landwirte—or Farmers' Union—perhaps the most powerful political organization in Germany, espoused the cause of the near-by farmers throughout Germany, and organized in the leading cities of Germany so-called Milch-Centralen, or Milk Trusts. The Berlin Milk Trust was organized by Mr. Ernst Ring, who at the time was one of the leaders of the Conservative Party in the Prussian Diet. He became the first chairman of the Berlin Milk Trust; and he was succeeded by Mr. D. Hahn, the chairman of the Farmers' Union. Mr. Ring is reported in the German newspaper press to have assured the members of the Berlin Milk Trust that he was "close" to the government, which would not permit the Railway Department to defeat the Trust's efforts to fix the price of milk. The Aeltesten der Kaufmannschaft and a number of newspapers have stated that a recent police regulation concerning the quality of milk, and favorable to the Milk Trust, was not demanded by public necessity and convenience. Several newspapers and at least one member of the Imperial Parliament have asserted that the Imperial government had "disciplined" the judge of the Imperial Reichsgericht—the highest court in Germany—who had delivered a decision adverse to the Berlin Milk Trust.

In "Government Regulation of Railway Rates" I wrote:

> In Germany the state ownership of the railways has led to the establishment of the doctrine that no producer or trader may be deprived of the advantages accruing to him by virtue of his geographical position. In Germany they have no group rates on milk. And in the year of Our Lord 1902 the firm of Von Bolle was stabling within the city of Berlin 14,000 milch cows, which supplied milk to 50,000 families. In addition, there were in the suburbs of Berlin hundreds of dairies, each one stabling a considerable number of cows.

In a footnote I cited an article by Mr. Brand, railway secretary, as authority for the statements as to the absence of group rates and the presence of cows.

In the *Journal of Political Economy* for February, 1906, Mr. B. H. Meyer, professor at the University of Wisconsin, as well as railroad commissioner of Wisconsin, repeated the charge made at the meeting of the American Economic Association in December, 1905, and subsequently inserted in

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the *Congressional Record*, to wit, that I had violated the canons of "fair play and truth," as well as my "duty as an academic man," by failing to inform the reader that Mr. Brand had stated "that the requirements of the agricultural and dairy interests have been met in a most satisfactory manner, and that an experience of twenty years has met all demands reasonably well." A careful reading of Mr. Brand's article will show that Mr. Brand's statement is:

> The Prussian rates on milk, of nearly twenty years' standing, on the whole, have met the expectations of the men who made them. . . . Unfortunately there are not available data as to the volume of the milk traffic in successive years, or as to the receipts from that traffic. But since the volume of the traffic is increasing continuously, and the area usable for dairy farming is expanding constantly, one must conclude that the existing arrangements are fair to the public as well as to the Railway Department.

I was within my rights as an author in rejecting the foregoing verdict without exhausting the reader's patience by stating, first, that I rejected it; second, why I rejected it. In the first place, Mr. Brand's verdict was not supported by a single statistical fact, while it was contradicted by his own leading statement: that in the last two decades the extraordinarily rapid growth of the leading cities had made it constantly more difficult to supply those cities with milk; so that large dairies had been established in the very hearts of the cities; for instance, in Berlin, the well-known dairy of Mr. Bolle was said to have 14,000 cows. In the second place, Mr. Brand's verdict was completely overthrown by the record of the achievements of the American railway companies in promoting the milk supply under the practice of group rates; which record was set forth in Milk Producers' Protective Association vs. Railways, to which I had referred the reader. In passing I may add, that I did not accept Mr. Brand's statement as to the 14,000 cows until I had consulted all of the official records to which I had access. These records had shown that the number of cows had increased from 2,584 head in 1883 to 16,010 head in 1900. That increase from 250 cows for each 100,000 people in 1883 to 230 cows for each 100,000 people in 1892, and finally to 530 cows for each 100,000 people in 1900, showed conclusively that the supply of "rail" milk had not kept pace with the growth of the city of Berlin.

The proof sheets of Prof. B. H. Meyer's paper charging me with "garbling" Mr. Brand's article and with being without "due respect for fair play and truth and a slight realization of [my] duty as an academic man" were sent to me. I immediately put Professor Meyer in possession of the facts enumerated in the two preceding paragraphs, asking him not to publish the charge just quoted. Professor Meyer persisted in publishing his charge, writing me that he could only pity me for having rejected Mr. Brand's statement on such meagre data. I was surprised at Professor Meyer's verdict, which could mean only one thing, to-wit, that Mr. Brand's position was sound beyond the possibility of argument.

HUGO R. MEYER

Malvern, Victoria, Australia, February 11.

[In view of the important new evidence Prof. Hugo R. Meyer has adduced in support of his general criticism of the policy of the Prussian railways in adjusting rates on milk, we think that his original error in overstating the number of cows stabled in Berlin may well be forgotten. Our own criticism of his book has not been directed against his main argument in the unfortunate controversy over milk rates, and does not need modification.—THE REVIEWER.]

INTELLECTUAL CONDITIONS AT HARVARD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: In your issue of March 26 you say something about athletics at Harvard; and your position on the matter. You also quote President Hadley of Yale as saying that various things are "a more serious cause of interruption to college work than are most of the intercollegiate sports"; and that if sports keep the students together, more harm than good would be done by discouraging them. I think if you will look carefully into the matter you will find that President Hadley is justified in what he says, and I will try to make it clear.

There are at the present time about seven hundred men in the freshman class at Harvard. Of this number about two hundred men go there with no intention whatsoever to study. Their idea is to have a fine time and just get through their courses. The leaders in this set belong to the first families from Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Washington. There are about one hundred of them. The rest are the sons of the *nouveaux riches* from such cities as Chicago and Omaha, and they copy or try to copy the sons of the first families. In my class, which, of course, was much smaller than the present freshman class, there were about sixty of these men. I therefore maintain that athletic sports are a great benefit to Harvard both physically and morally, as a great many of these men go into athletic sports.

In answer to your question how the colleges got along before intercollegiate sports came to save them, I would add that in the old times there probably was no intellectual or moral discipline.

RICHARD SEARS,
Harvard, 1891.

Boston, March 30.

WORDS AND BONDS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: The following note, suggested by the performance of "Twelfth Night" by students of Cornell University, is presented for what it is worth. In Act III., sc. 1, of that play the Clown says: "But indeed words are very rascals since bonds disgraced them,"—upon which Dr. Furness remarks: "I have given every explanation that I can find of this dark passage, and I confess that none of them affords me a ray of light."

Is not this "dark passage" clear enough if, following the suggestion in the antithesis between *words* and *bonds*, we suppose Shakespeare to have had in mind the expression (proverbial before his time): "An honest man's word is as good as his bond"? And is not the meaning simply that verbal contracts (*words*) are but slippery things since the more binding written contracts (*bonds*) superseded them? Of course, there is the usual play on words; *bonds* may be taken in the sense of fetters—and even, thirdly, in the sense noted by Hudson. But is not the obvious meaning the one I have suggested? F. C. PRESCOTT.

Ithaca, March 23.

"PORTALA" IN BRET HARTE'S "ANGELUS."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: In Bret Harte's beautiful poem on "The Angelus," as heard at Mission Dolores, San Francisco, occur the lines:

> Once more I see Portala's cross uplifting
> Above the setting sun.

Can any of your readers inform me through your columns or directly, who was Portala? I can find no reference to him in our National Library here, either in biographical dictionaries or in works on Spanish-America. ALFRED WEBB.

Rathgar, Dublin, March 21.

AMERICAN BOOKS IN EUROPE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: A correspondent in Liège writes me as follows:

> I should like to learn why our booksellers find such difficulties in getting books from America. We ordered a complete set of —— —— from our London bookseller (—— ——) in December last, and in March we are still vainly waiting. It seems impossible to obtain the —— ——, which I ordered in 1907 through my Brussels bookseller, and as for American catalogues, they are as scarce as German catalogues are plentiful. You may find it advisable to inform your publishers of the situation, and I shall be grateful if you can help my pupils and myself with information that will allow us to buy American books.

I send this to you in the hope that our publishers may devise some way of coping with the difficulty. This is not the first time, by any means, that I have received similar complaints from the Continent.

ALBERT S. COOK.

Yale University, April 3.

Notes.

Houghton, Mifflin & Co. have become incorporated under the laws of Massachusetts, and will hereafter continue business under the name of Houghton Mifflin Company. Beginning with August 1, the *Atlantic Monthly* will be published by the Atlantic Monthly Company, of which Ellery Sedgwick, Waldo E. Forbes, MacGregor Jenkins, and Roger Pierce will be members, Houghton Mifflin Company retaining an important interest. The editorship will remain in the hands of Bliss Perry.

Meanwhile, under the old firm name will be published this week: "Leaf and Tendril," a new volume of essays by John Burroughs; "Home from Sea," by George S. Wasson, author of "Cap'n Simeon's Store"; Spenser's Complete Poetical Works in one volume, edited by Prof. R. E. Neil Dodge; "On the Training of Parents," by Ernest Hamlin Abbott, associate editor of the *Outlook*; "Lives of Great English Writers from Chaucer to Browning," by W. S.

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Hinchman of Groton School and Prof. F. B. Gummere of Haverford College.

John Lane Company has arranged to publish translations of all the works of Anatole France, including the "Joan of Arc," the second volume of which has just appeared in Paris. The general editor of the series is Frederic Chapman.

Under the title "The King's General in the West" John Lane Company are about to issue an illustrated life of Sir Richard Granville (1600 to 1659), compiled from various sources by the Rev. Roger Granville, sub-dean of Exeter Cathedral. Sir Richard Granville was an adherent to the royal cause, and his character has been the subject of attack and vindication from the days of Clarendon on.

We are to have more about the life of her late Majesty. The King has authorized the publication of Sir Theodore Martin's "Queen Victoria as I Knew Her," and the book is to be issued next month.

Henry Holt & Co. will soon publish two new volumes of essays. One, "Over Against Green Peak," by Miss Zephine Humphrey, is described as a humorous and poetical record of American country life. The other, "The Comments of Bagshot," by J. A. Spender, editor of the London *Westminster Gazette*, contains a little of everything.

A new and revised edition of "The Symbolist Movement in Literature" (E. P. Dutton & Co., first published in 1899) brings to our attention one of the best of Arthur Symons's books. Without in the least subscribing to Mr. Symons's acceptance of symbolism as the consummate flower of literature, one may be glad to have so sympathetic and at times penetrating a study of Verlaine, Mallarmé, Huysmans, and their school. We name these three because Mr. Symons writes of them from personal knowledge; particularly his account of Mallarmé presiding over his "Tuesdays" is graphic and even amusing.

A revised edition of Bliss Perry's "Walt Whitman" comes to us from Houghton, Mifflin & Co. The phraseology has been modified here and there, and some new material has been added in an appendix, but the work needed little correction, and is substantially the same as it was. Mr. Perry takes full responsibility for the statements attacked by Horace Traubel in the *Conservator*, and retracts none of them.

The third edition of Baedeker's "Spain and Portugal" has just been issued (Charles Scribner's Sons). There are nine maps and fifty-seven plans; and the material and arrangement are in the well-known style of Baedeker. As a handbook for the traveller and a work of reference in its field the volume is unsurpassed.

The third volume of the translation of Alexandre Dumas's "Memoirs" (The Macmillan Co.) covers the years from 1820 to 1830. As in the previous volumes, the author surveys mankind from China to Peru, including scores of pages upon Victor Hugo, some of them, such as the account of "Hernani," drawn literally from "Victor Hugo raconté par un témoin de sa vie." But there is much that is interesting about Dumas's own plays, particularly "Henri III.," told in his own exuberant way.

Thomas B. Mosher has issued a reprint of Francis Thompson's "Hound of Heaven" in one of his charming little pamphlets. That poem, perhaps the best known of the poet whom death has brought into common talk, is yet so little known that it may be worth while to quote the first stanza as an illustration of the whole:

I fled Him, down the nights and down the days;
I fled Him, down the arches of the years;
I fled Him, down the labyrinthine ways
Of my own mind; and in the midst of tears
I hid from Him, and under running laughter.
Up vistaed hopes I sped;
And shot, precipited
Adown Titanic glooms of chasmed fears,
From those strong Feet that followed, followed after.

It would be a pleasure to praise unreservedly H. H. Ballard's translation of "The Æneid," which is now completed by a second volume containing books vii. to xii. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.). It is manifestly a conscientious piece of work, carried out *con amore*, and we are more than ready to welcome any attempt to woo readers to the classics. But the use of the English hexameter as an equivalent for the Latin must be regarded as a mistake. That metre is suitable for half-humorous idyls such as Clough's "Bothie of Tober-na-Vuolich" or for fully sentimental idyls such as "Evangeline," but it cannot convey, or at least never yet has conveyed, the gravity and reflective pathos of Virgil. It is no accident, therefore, that Mr. Ballard's work is most successful in passages that have something of Longfellow's romantic tone, as, for example, in the beautiful lines of the eighth book:

Through murmuring waters
Glided the oiled fir keels, while the waves looked on them with wonder;
Wondered the groves at sight of the far-gleaming shields of the heroes
Floating along the stream, and the painted hulls of the galleys.
Onward by night and by day the sailors kept steadily rowing;
Now long windings they passed and by strange-looking trees were o'ershadowed,
Now green groves they cleft on the peaceful breast of the river.

That represents the mood of the original fairly well, and a considerable number of equally graceful passages might be cited. But a large part of the poem is, we must say frankly, far from Virgilian, and, what is even more important, hard reading in its present form.

"L'Année scientifique et industrielle," founded by Louis Figuier, and now in its fifty-first year, appears for 1907 under the editorship of Émile Gautier. Paul Fesch publishes "L'Année sociale et économique" from January 1 to December 31, 1907, for France and other countries as well.

"La Bibliographie française," covering the period from January 1, 1900, to December 31, 1904, is issued by H. Le Soudier, Paris, according to the classification unanimously adopted at the International Congress of Publishers held at Brussels in 1897. A single alphabetical list comprises names of authors, titles, and subjects by class-words; in all, there are nearly 100,000 titles and subdivisions. The price is 40 francs.

The "Almanach des gens de lettres" for 1908 catalogues the members of the French Academy and the Académie des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres, and the prizes of which they dispose for literary work until 1910; the year's lectures at the Faculty of Letters at the Sorbonne and at the Collège de France; the Goncourt Academy, Société d'Histoire Littéraire de la France, and other similar societies of men of letters, with the *syndicats* for mutual protection of critics, authors, and composers. There are short separate sections for Belgium and Switzerland, where the French language is used; and a list of "la critique littéraire," giving ten pages of names and addresses of critics of journals and reviews.

Our chief quarrel with Douglas Sladen's "The Secrets of the Vatican" (J. B. Lippincott Co.) is its misleading title, for the book divulges none of the real secrets. We should like to know, for instance, who it is that gives the intensely political business of the Curia the pious dress in which it appears before the world; or who is the power behind the throne, and how he gets there, so that Leo XIII. was allowed to speak in non-Jesuit tones while Pius X. repeats what the Jesuits teach him. But these and similar matters one can learn only in Rome itself from the innermost Papal circles. What Mr. Sladen undertakes to do, and does very well in a somewhat diffuse, journalistic way, is to describe the daily life of the Pope; the personnel of the Papal Court; the various congregations (which correspond to the departments and bureaus of other governments), and the method of electing, crowning and burying a pope. Having covered the personal field, Mr. Sladen goes on to take his reader through "the parts of the Vatican not generally shown to the public," and here we find him a pleasant guide, neither too archæological nor too shallow. He has fed on Hare and on Hare's successors, and he seems to have absorbed the various familiar French works on his subject; but he mentions so few Italian authorities that we may doubt whether he knows them. To cite a typical instance, in his account of the conclave we see no reference to De Cesaré or to Berthelet. Anybody, who wishes to study seriously any of the topics treated by Mr. Sladen will naturally go back to specialists for final information; but Mr. Sladen will give general readers much entertaining information. We do not see why he drags in the quarrel of the Vatican with France, which has nothing to do with his subject; or why, having dragged it in, he allows the Catholic Archbishop of Westminster to write an unusually partisan version of the rupture, instead of seeking to provide an account which, if not impartial, should at least seem to aim at telling the truth. But the real value of the book lies almost as much in the illustrations as in the text. They include many unusual pictures, besides maps and diagrams. And, rarer still in English books of this kind, there is an excellent index.

One of the tangible results of the founding of the Società della Storia del Risorgimento recently is the publication of a bimonthly review, *Il Risorgimento Italiano*. Its editor is Prof. Beniamino Manzone, head of the *liceo* of Carmagnola, the competent scholar who edited the earlier review of similar title from 1896 to 1898. The first number contains an important document by Garibaldi concerning the expedition of the Thousand, and several other articles, besides bibliographies, reports from archives and museums, anecdotes, notes and queries, and other pertinent contributions.

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Like its predecessor, it will be indispensable for students of this period. It is well printed, with facsimiles and illustrations, and costs yearly twenty-four lire post free to subscribers outside of Italy. Bocca Brothers, Turin, are the publishers.

The scope of "Die Lebenskräfte des Evangeliums," by Johann Warneck, since 1892 a missionary in Sumatra, is indicated by the sub-title, "Missionserfahrungen innerhalb des animistischen Heidentums" (Berlin: Martin Warneck). The volume contains much new data on the animistic type of religion, and is accordingly of scientific value, independent of its argument in favor of Christian missions.

Dr. Edwin Mayser of Stuttgart will soon publish the second and final volume of his monumental "Grammatik der griechischen Papyri aus der Ptolemäerzeit," which includes a discussion of the Ostraca finds and the Egyptian inscriptions of the same period (Leipzig: B. G. Teubner). The first volume, of 538 pages, which appeared some months ago, deals with etymology and forms, and the new volume will deal chiefly with syntactical problems. The book parallels and goes beyond the work of Karl Dieterich, Albert Thumb, and others.

A comparatively recent candidate for recognition as a lyric poet is Erna Ludwig, whose collection of "Gedichte," is published by R. Piper & Co., Munich. These poems, appearing chiefly in the *Süddeutsche Monatshefte*, had met with considerable favor. The author finds her themes in the daily experiences and problems of life, particularly in the family.

C. F. Amelang, Leipzig, recently issued the "Geschichte der althebräischen Literatur," by Prof. H. Budde of the University of Marburg, with an extensive supplement on the Apocrypha and the Pseudepigrapha of the Old Testament, by Prof. Alfred Bertholet of the University of Basel. This work adopts the progressive critical and scientific views of the series of which it is Volume VII., Die Literaturen des Ostens. On the other hand, the recent "Einleitung in das Neue Testament," by Prof. Fritz Barth (Gütersloh: C. Bertelsmann), is an expression of conservative scholarship. It deals in detail with the origin of the different New Testament books, their collection into a canon, and the text of the New Testament. The work may be called a conservative counterpart to Jülicher's "Einleitung," which lately appeared, much enlarged, as one of the Mohr series, Grundriss der theologischen Wissenschaften.

Reports of adverse votes on the question of providing tax support for free libraries in this State, and of the discontinuance of such support where it had been voted in previous years, have become so frequent as to occasion some concern on the part of the Library Division of the New York State Education Department, and to prompt a word of warning in its official Bulletin. While the adverse votes are in many cases attributed to circumstances purely personal or local, it is pointed out that even here they are a sign that the library has failed to reach the majority of the voting population, and that to throw the blame for this, as is generally done, on the ignorance or unworthy motives of the voters is futile, and often obscures the real difficulty. The Bulletin says:

Unpleasant as it may be to admit it, we venture to say that in a majority of cases, where public support is refused to a library, it is as much the fault of the library as of the public. To deserve a place on the tax list—that is, to be put in a position where every man and woman having property in the community is compelled to support it—the library must be something more than a mere agency for the free distribution of fiction or of providing entertainment for the idle part of the community. However small, it must be so supplied with serious literature and must be so organized and administered as to command the respect of the village or city.

The announcement has been widely published that Mr. Carnegie has given $5,000,000 more to the Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, with the proviso that the pension system be extended to the State universities. President H. S. Pritchett also announces a plan for the exchange of teachers between Prussia and the United States. In brief, the idea is "to effect a permanent arrangement by which teachers of the United States shall be assigned for a year or half-year to schools in Prussia, and vice versa." The circular continues:

The instruction to be given in Prussia will be the teaching of English in a conversational way. It is not, however, necessary that the teacher should be a teacher of language in this country, but that he should be a cultured man, able to conduct such exercises in an interesting manner. . . . From the point of view of the young, ambitious American teacher, the opportunity to spend a year in Prussia is an attractive one, and should be considered in about the same way as a fellowship in a good American university. In either case the remuneration is slight. The American teacher who goes to Prussia for a year will receive from the Prussian government from 100 to 110 marks a month ($25 to $27.50). It is estimated that this is equivalent to about $40 to $45 a month in a small town in the United States, and that it will meet the actual living expenses of the teacher during the year. . . . In no case are teachers to take part in the formal instruction of the institution which they visit. They do not do the work, or even part of the work, of a regular teacher. This would impose too heavy a burden upon the visitors, and would render their relationship with the students too didactic. The plan is for the visiting teacher to teach conversation in his own language in an informal manner for not more than two hours each day, his classes being small groups of upper classmen who wish to perfect themselves in the language of the teacher. . . . The candidate for appointment to a position in Prussia should be a graduate of a college which requires for admission the usual four-year high school course. He must have been for at least one year a teacher, though not necessarily a teacher of languages, and must have reasonable facility in the German language. The teacher who goes to Prussia will enter a *gymnasium*, or a *real-gymnasium*.

The arrangements for bringing the German teachers to this country are similar in effect. The committee to consider applications and recommendations consists of President Pritchett; Prof. Julius Sachs, Teachers College, Columbia University; Prof. Calvin Thomas, Columbia; and James G. Croswell, head master of the Brearley School, New York.

The Rev. Dr. Edward Abbott, rector emeritus of St. James's Protestant Episcopal Church, Cambridge, Mass., a brother of the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott, died last Sunday at the Homœopathic Hospital in Boston. He was born in Farmington, Me., in 1841, the fourth son of Jacob Abbott, the author. He was graduated from New York University in 1860, and studied theology at Andover Theological Seminary. From 1869 to 1878 he was associate editor of the *Congregationalist*, and editor-in-chief of the *Literary World* from 1877 to 1888, and again from 1895 to 1903. Besides published sermons and frequent contributions to magazines and weeklies, Dr. Abbott was the author of many books on historical and religious subjects, as well as one volume of verse, "The Baby's Things." Among his books are "Conversations of Jesus" and "Phillips Brooks."

James Jeffrey Roche, United States consul at Berne, Switzerland, died April 3. He was born in Ireland in 1847, but his parents soon removed to Prince Edward Island. His education was obtained at St. Dunstan's College, Charlottetown. After seventeen years in business in Boston, he became, in 1883, assistant editor of the *Pilot*, under the late John Boyle O'Reilly. He succeeded to the editorship, but entered the consular service in 1904. His books are: "Songs and Satires" (1886), "Life of John Boyle O'Reilly" (1891), "The Story of the Filibusters" (1891), "Ballads of Blue Water" (1895), "Her Majesty the King" (1898), "By-Ways of War" 1904.

The death is announced of Major Arthur Griffiths in his seventieth year. He was a veteran of the Crimean war, but was perhaps better known for his work as inspector of prisons, and for the novels in which he made use of the knowledge thus gained. His most important publication is his book of memoirs called "Fifty Years of Public Service."

The Rev. Frederick Mayer Bird died at South Bethlehem, Pa., April 2. He was born in Philadelphia in 1838, and after graduation from the University of Pennsylvania attended the Union Theological Seminary in this city. Having served a few years as rector at Spotswood, N. J., he became chaplain and professor of psychology, Christian evidences, and rhetoric at Lehigh University. From 1893 to 1898 he was editor of *Lippincott's Magazine*. He was author of "The Story of Our Christianity" (1893); he edited several collections of hymns and wrote on hymnology, and he was a frequent contributor to the *Nation*.

Sir James David Marwick, at one time town clerk of Edinburgh, and afterwards of Glasgow, has died at the age of eighty-one. Among his published works are "History of the High Constables of Edinburgh" (1865), "Extracts from the Records of the Burgh of Edinburgh" (1869-92), and "Extracts from the Records of the Burgh of Glasgow" (1876-1905). He also wrote an autobiographical "Retrospect," which brought the narrative of his life down to 1873.

The Right Rev. J. Mortimer Levering, president of the Moravian Elders Conference, and head of the Northern Province of the Moravian Church in America and Alaska, died April 4 at the age of fifty-eight. Bishop Levering was highly versed in Church law, and was the author of "A History of Bethlehem."

Franz Kielhorn, professor of Sanskrit at Göttingen, died very suddenly and without any premonitory sickness, March 19, in his sixty-eighth year. Like Bühler of Vienna, he was an Indianist whose rigorous European training in classical philology and Sanskrit was fructified by intimacy with the native pandits during a long residence

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in India. At the age of twenty-six he went to Poona as professor of Sanskrit at Deccan College, and to his Poona colleagues he dedicates one of his great tomes "in memory of sixteen happy years." His earlier works were devoted to the native systems of grammar, in which discipline, as is known, the Hindus far outrivalled the Alexandrines. His later years were occupied with Indian inscriptions and chronology, and his results, published in the *Indian Antiquary* and *Epigraphia Indica,* are and will long remain of fundamental importance for historians of India.

EXPLORATIONS IN CHINESE TURKESTAN.

Ancient Khotan: Detailed Report of Archæological Explorations in Chinese Turkestan carried out under orders of H. M. Indian Government by M. Aurel Stein. Vol. I. Text with descriptive lists of antiques by F. H. Andrews, 72 illustrations; pp. xxiv., 621. Vol. II. Plates of Photographs, Plans, Antiques and MSS., with a Map of the Territory of Khotan from original surveys. 119 plates; pp. vii. New York: Henry Frowde. $33.75.

Not so very long ago, the city of Khotan, on the southern edge of the Tarim basin, was not much more than a name to us. Its position varied a good deal on maps, until Russian explorers (Pjewtsow, Prshevalski) and the Swedish traveller Sven Hedin laid the foundation of our present map of this territory. Dr. Hedin's discovery of sand-buried cities in the neighborhood of Khotan was a revelation to the scientific world. But how much still remained to be done, chiefly from the archæological point of view, the present work will show. The interest attaching to archæological exploration of this region is chiefly due to the fact that it was in ancient times the meeting-ground of the most heterogeneous nations, all of whom left traces, partly hidden under the sand of deserts, in the shape of architectural works such as stupas, mounds, ruins of temple walls and dwelling houses, products of art and industry, and a variegated list of implements of daily use. Literature, too, is represented in the shape of wooden tablets, sgraffiti, and contracts and letters in several languages and scripts. The same forces of nature which in the shape of winds had created those sand dunes, the ruin of once flourishing seats of human life, have also become instrumental in preserving the relics to our days.

Dr. Stein is not the only explorer who has devoted himself to this work, but he is certainly, as far as publications go, the most successful from the archæological point of view. The publication of these volumes had been preceded by a "Preliminary Report on a Journey of Archæological and Topographical Exploration in Chinese Turkestan" (London, 1901), which excited the curiosity of the scientific world, and a more popular work, "Sand-Buried Ruins of Khotan" (London, 1904). The journey, the full details of which are now before us in two large volumes, was performed in 1900 and 1901, at the instance of the Indian government, in whose educational service the author holds a high position. The attention of Indian scholars had been first drawn to Eastern Turkestan as a field of archæological research in 1890, when Col. Bower obtained the manuscript, written on birch-bark, now bearing his name, and deposited it in the Bodleian Library of Oxford. Other discoveries soon followed, not only of manuscripts on palm-leaf and paper, but also of xylographs, coins and seals, terra-cottas and pottery, figures of stone, metal, or wood, and miscellaneous objects. Dr. Stein started from Kashmir, crossed the plateau of Pamir, and in July, 1900, arrived at Kashgar. Having visited some ancient ruins in this neighborhood he went to Yarkand, and from there, after traversing part of the desert of Taklamakan, reached Khotan in October. The site of the ancient capital, Yotkan, was carefully searched with remarkable results in the discovery of ruins, coins, terra-cotta figures, and other antiquities. Towards the close of the year the traveller turned his attention to long-forgotten oases in the adjoining desert, chief among them those of Dandan-Uiliq and Endere. On the way from Khotan to these oases, as earlier on the way to Khotan, a number of other oases and old sites were searched with good results.

It is impossible to give in small compass even an approximate idea of the richness of that mine. But attention must be drawn to the excellence of Dr. Stein's method, both in research and publication. He has faithfully followed the principles laid down by Prof. Flinders Petrie, who in his "Methods and Aims in Archæology" says:

> To leave a site merely plundered, without any attempt to work out its history, to see the meaning of the remains found, or to publish what may serve future students of the place or the subject, is to throw away the opportunities which have been snatched from those who might have used them properly.

The second volume, with its plates and map, is a regular *orbis pictus* of the culture in ancient Khotan, and the first volume, giving full archæological information in a highly scientific manner, is the best illustration of Dr. Petrie's "Methods in Archæology." The interpretation of so many different kinds of relics required the coöperation of a number of specialists. In the appendices, therefore, Prof. Éd. Chavannes analyzes and translates Chinese manuscripts on paper and wooden slips from Dandan-Uiliq, Niya, and Endere; L. D. Barnett and A. H. Francke edit Tibetan manuscripts and sgraffiti; Dr. S. W. Bushell and Prof. E. J. Rapson contribute an inventory of coins found or purchased; Prof. D. S. Margoliouth discusses a Judæo-Persian document from Dandan-Uiliq; T. W. Thomas and Sylvain Lévi furnish notes on Tibetan subjects; A. H. Church, professor of chemistry, on specimens of ancient stucco from Khotan sites; and Prof. L. Lóczy, the Hungarian geologist of Central-Asiatic experience, on sand and loess specimens from the region of Khotan. Many other scholars, each of them an authority in his specialty, have contributed towards the success of this book.

Among the objects described and illustrated the manuscripts on paper, leather, wood, etc., are of the greatest interest. Among them are several Indian scripts and languages (Sanskrit, Brami, Kharoshthi), Tibetan, non-Sanskritic unknown languages, Judæo-Persian, and Chinese. Since Chinese literature in its standard histories and the accounts of Buddhist travellers (Fa-hién, Hüan-tsang, Sung Yün, etc.) furnish an historical framework, the few dates contained in Dr. Stein's manuscripts are of value as indicating the latest periods at which certain sites, since buried by the flying sands, may have been inhabited. In Dandan-Uiliq fragments of documents were dated as late as 790 A. D. and Chinese coins also as late as the eighth century. Among the antiquities at Endere a sgraffito is dated 719 A. D. These dates bear on the identification of a territory near Khotan, named Tu-huo-lo, described by the Buddhist traveller Hüan-tsang (645 A. D.) as "deserted." Dr. Stein's identification of Tu-huo-lo with the ruins at Endere will, in the face of the Chinese dated sgraffito, involve an anachronism, unless we assume that the site had been deserted before Hüan-tsang's time and resettled afterwards. This, from what Sven Hedin has told us about causes leading to the abandonment of sites, seems unlikely; and we must look further for clues.

The interest attaching to this problem is increased by the fact, overlooked in Dr. Stein's report, that members of a celebrated family of painters (probably related to the kings of Khotan), namely Weï-ch'ï Pa-chïna and Weï-ch'ï I-shöng, are mentioned as natives of Tu-huo-lo. Both artists, father and son, had emigrated to China, and I-shöng had been received there with princely honors, in 627 A. D., while his younger brother, also a painter, had remained in his native country. I-shöng's style in art is described as quite different from that of the native Chinese artists of the T'ang dynasty; Chinese art historians stamp his work as decidedly "exotic." His subjects were mostly Buddhistic. It is highly probable that the wonderful specimens of local pictorial and sculptural art secured by Dr. Stein at Dandan-Uiliq and other sites, with their unmistakable Græco-Buddhist and Persian features, are representatives of the style cultivated by I-shöng; and since the manner introduced by him and his school into China can be shown to have been adopted by Korean artists, who again influenced the earliest development of art in Japan, we get sight of the channel through which Hellenistic elements, amalgamated with the religious art of northwestern India, wandered from there by way of the Khotan region to China, and thence partly through Korea, partly direct, to Japan.

To return to manuscripts: the discovery of Chinese documents seems a matter of course in a country that was a dependency of China during so many generations. Quite unexpected, however, was the great number of ancient Kharoshthi documents unearthed chiefly in the Niya site of ruins. Kharoshthi is an Indian script peculiar to the region of Takshasila, the Taxila of classical authors, according to Arrian "a large and wealthy city, and the most populous between the Indus and Hydaspes." The common use of the Kharoshthi script points to some relationship between the people of Khotan and its neighborhood with those of Taxila during the first centuries of our era. Evidence thus favors Dr. Stein's theory of Indian immigration, even before the introduction of Buddhism into Khotan, ascribed by Hüan-tsang to a legendary "ancestor king" (*siën-wang*). The Kharoshthi documents, the analysis and translation of

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which are in the hands of E. J. Rapson, professor of Sanskrit in London, have not all been deciphered yet, but they seem to contain no clues of historical value, though highly important from a cultural and linguistic point of view.

Dr. Stein made the interesting discovery that several public collections in Calcutta, London, Paris, St. Petersburg, and probably elsewhere, had been supplied with forged antiquities, and he devotes part of his book to "Islam Akhun and His Forgeries." This wily antiquarian, whose portrait with that of his colleague, the "Treasure-seeker" Turdi Khwaja, has been inserted in Dr. Stein's account, seems to have had a regular factory of "old books," especially those in "unknown characters;" and the exposure of his frauds appears to us one of Dr. Stein's most important services.

CURRENT FICTION.

The Heart of a Child. By Frank Danby. New York: The Macmillan Co.

If the author were not insistent upon the point we should hardly have noticed that Sally Snape's heart was that of a child. From being that of a hard-headed waif intent on her daily bread, it slowly developed into a Diana-like organ, if one can fancy a Diana brought up in the slums and becoming by turns factory girl, dressmaker's "showgirl," chorus girl, dancer at a musical comedy theatre, and finally Lady Kidderminster. Through these chances and changes an "instinctive fierceness of virginity" was her shield—her buckler, a practical habit of attending strictly to business, and her chief charm a grateful disposition. Of heart or child we discern not much. If Sally often knew surprisingly little, considering how very much she knew, the responsibility seems to be with the author rather than with herself. We cannot make her quite coherent, though she is vivid by reason of her much-dwelt-upon red hair, green eyes, and slim figure. The things that made life hard for her are revealed in the fullest detail. And though Sally is pervasive the real topics of the book are the surroundings which shaped, threatened, and finally exalted her. It is impossible to escape the feeling that the novel was written for this detail work, which concerns itself with phases of life probably true and certainly unedifying. The sordid cataloguing is done with brisk touch and with affronting thoroughness, but it is an open question whether the goodness of Sally, the steadfastness of Kiddie, the wisdom of the district visitor and the saintliness of Kiddie's mother, all put together make enough righteousness to save Sodom.

A Modern Prometheus. By Martha Gilbert Dickinson Bianchi. New York: Duffield & Co.

Prometheus was a Jesuit priest, "whose chains were laid upon him by the grim, incontrovertible decree of Deity." Very hard he strove to bring into the Church the beautiful American Clare, whose luckless marriage to an Italian count had left her disillusioned, sad, bitter, and painfully engrossed with her own soul. First the Jesuit Father sets before her the duty of returning to her husband. Then, when the count has providentially been killed, he seeks to draw her into a sisterhood. Round her rally her mother, her girl cousin, and a faithful lover, who, scantily interested in what Gertie flippantly calls "a posthumous love affair," look upon a convent with agony. Assisi is the scene of the conflict. The background is like other Umbrian backgrounds of story, with its many touches of Italian life and its many figures of peasants, priests, and tourists, its incidental legends, art-histories, and church dogma, its landscape and birds, its fruits and flowers and stars. The story itself is not commonplace, and the interest holds to the end—indeed slips over the margin, since the last word leaves one guessing whether Clare, borne away from Assisi, in safety for the time being, will not some day return.

The repellant part of the matter is that Clare, whose plaint and moan are ever directed against lying, should still feel the sway of the priest even after she has learned that he has encouraged her to believe a false accusation against a faithful friend. Momentarily shocked into decision, she is left in the last paragraph still shilly-shallying with her immortal destinies, her faith in her spiritual guide unbroken. In truth, she is an exasperating heroine of the familiar type of the *précieuse* in emotions and self-pityings. The mother is an engaging figure of devotion and tact; the priest, a not unheroic figure, barring his one lie told for the winning of two souls; the faithful American lover has the virtues, the humor, and the horse-sense of his race, and the same is to be said of the gay little girl cousin.

The Politician. By Antonio Fogazzaro; translated by G. Mantellini. Boston: Luce & Co.

"Daniele Cortis," which now appears in English dress for the third time, as "The Politician," is probably familiar to many American readers, either through the translation published in this country in 1887, or through that published in London in 1890. No doubt we owe this third version to the interest awakened in America by Fogazzaro's great trilogy, recently translated by Mrs. Prichard-Agnelli under the titles, "The Patriot," "The Sinner," and "The Saint." "Daniele Cortis," it will be remembered, was written in 1885, eleven years before "The Patriot," but, as we read it over with these later novels fresh in our minds, it still seems one of the best things Fogazzaro has done. Indeed, the American reader who happens to possess no special knowledge of the affairs of church and state in modern Italy may find it more readable than the novels of the trilogy.

When a foreign work has already been made accessible to us we naturally look to each succeeding translation for qualities which shall bring us nearer the original. In the present version, not only is the English thoroughly shiftless and awkward, nowhere rising to the plane of Fogazzaro's Italian, but the pages are sown thick with the most astonishing errors in translation. Six or seven sentences are brought off with a meaning directly opposite to that of the original, three or four, at least, with no meaning whatever, and shades of meaning are everywhere ignored or confused. In several passages speeches or portions of speeches, uttered by one character, are carelessly transferred to another—with particularly disastrous effect in one of the closing scenes, where Daniele's tonic "It is our duty" is given Elena to utter in the same breath with her failing cry of "O Daniele!"

The Magistrate's Own Case. By Baron Palle Rosenkrantz. New York: The McClure Co.

This book is unusual in that it is a detective story to all appearances quite uninfluenced by the masterpieces of that form of fiction. The close thread of narrative in the first person is absent. So is the preternatural power of the investigating protagonist. The magistrate who is assigned to collect evidence in a murder case involving persons close to him makes some surprising disclosures in the early stages of the inquiry. But when, for example, he displays knowledge of the contents of a certain will, it transpires directly that "analysis and deduction" had nothing to do with the case. The magistrate merely happened to have studied law years before in the office of the English solicitors who drew up the testament. In fact the story proceeds not so much in the magistrate's discovery of new facts relative to the mystery, as in his mentioning from time to time facts which he had really known all the time. It is not in the least surprising that the opposing advocate accused him of being the real murderer.

It may be that on the singular plan here applied a first-class story of mystery could be constructed. The effect of this one is to vindicate the contemporary writers who imitate Poe and Wilkie Collins.

British Colonial Policy, 1754-1765. By George Louis Beer. New York: The Macmillan Co. $2 net.

It is strange, in view of the absorbing interest which Americans have in the history of the Revolution, that no adequate study has ever been made of the deeper causes of that event. Chamberlain, Woodburn, Egerton, Hertz, and Howard,* to name only the most conspicuous of recent writers, have each presented a solution or a group of solutions, but no one of these writers has done more than deal with the secondary issues, leaving the fundamental difficulty still untouched. Judge Chamberlain saw a conflict of principles, but conceived that conflict only in terms of parliamentary control. Professor Egerton and Mr. Hertz each in his own way deemed the combination of an iniquitous colonial policy and a blundering ministry a sufficient cause for colonial revolt; while Professor Howard, identifying British colonial policy with the navigation acts and restrictive measures, deemed these the primary cause. No one of these writers has made any pretence of a thorough examination of the evidence in the case and no one of them has convinced his readers that he has solved the problem.

*Chamberlain, "The Revolution Impending" in Winsor's "Narrative and Critical History," Vol. VII., pp. 3-62; Woodburn, "Causes of the American Revolution" in Johns Hopkins University Studies, Series X., No. 10; Egerton, "A Short History of British Colonial Policy," 1897; Hertz, "The Old Colonial System," 1905; Howard, "The Preliminaries of the Revolution," The American Nation Series, Vol. VIII., 1905.

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Mr. Beer now comes before us with a new essay upon the subject. For some years he has been known as a student of England's commercial policy and a writer of marked ability in dealing with problems of this nature. For the writing of this essay, which is but the first part of a larger whole, he has made unusual preparations. No one before him has ever attempted to examine in detail or systematically the evidence which the British archives furnish. Even the Englishmen, Egerton and Hertz, are no exception; for Egerton dealt with manuscript material very sparingly, while Hertz neglected it altogether. Mr. Beer, on the other hand, has had the courage and patience to undertake a systematic search of the British departmental records, volume by volume, page by page, in the effort to discover exactly what "colonial policy" meant to those in whose hands lay its enforcement. The book before us contains, therefore, a digest of this material, so far as it concerns the years 1754 to 1765, and presents, not an *ex parte* statement of the British side of the case, for Mr. Beer holds no brief for either party, but a logical and convincing exposition of British imperial ideals and the methods employed to make those ideals real. If there still lingers in the mind of the American historical student any belief that Great Britain was consciously or intentionally oppressing the colonies during these years it will be dissipated by this thoroughly coherent and consistent account of the aims of British administrators and statesmen as represented not by their speeches but by their acts. That these acts were not always wise is a matter of secondary consideration; the important question is not how the British programme was carried out but what it was, and how far it represented an inevitable and normal tendency in the development of the British imperial system.

The truth is that Great Britain, as far as her relations with the colonies were concerned, was during this period on the horns of a dilemma, and Mr. Beer shows with a great wealth of facts and figures what this dilemma was. According to the accepted theory of colonial empire, Great Britain owed the colonies protection, while they in their turn owed the mother country obedience. In the execution of this policy Great Britain aided the colonies with troops, money, and presents to the Indians, and in 1754 attempted to organize them for purposes of defence in a union among themselves. The Albany plan failed, owing to the particularistic tendencies in America, and because of this unfortunate event Great Britain was forced to utilize the very unsatisfactory requisition system of obtaining provincial troops, and to bear not only the expense of the war with France, but the burden of gifts and compensations to the colonies for aid rendered. At the same time Great Britain was hampered in the struggle not only by the military lukewarmness of the colonies, but also by their trade with the enemy, whereby the French were supplied with provisions and naval stores. The British government endeavored to break up this "traitorous" practice by the use of her navy, by writs of assistance, and by the strengthening of her admiralty courts. When by the peace of 1763 the decision was reached to retain Canada instead of Guadeloupe, British policy was confronted by the necessity of reforming the system of imperial defence, if the Empire was to be held together; and a series of measures looking to that end was inaugurated. The first of these measures concerned the renewal and stiffening of the navigation acts and trade laws, and in themselves would probably never have led to revolt, because their object was to encourage and not to restrict colonial industry. The second group of measures aimed to reform the administration of the trade laws, and involved the suppression by means of the navy of contraband trade and smuggling. This move strengthened the hands of the imperial government at the expense of local or personal colonial profit, and provided a revenue to meet the increased expenditure necessitated by the vast territorial accessions to the empire. The third group of measures was designed to meet the all-important problem of colonial defence, which was no less exigent after 1763 than it had been before.

In the carrying out of these various measures, the government could obtain no coöperation on the part of the colonies; and at this point the divergent tendencies in the two countries became manifest. The tendency in America was particularistic and intensive; whatever interfered in any degree with self-government was resented by the colonists, and, despite the assertion of many writers, loyalty to British ideals was practically dead in America. On the other hand, the tendency in Great Britain was toward empire, uniformity, and centralization—a tendency manifestly destructive of local political independence such as the colonies demanded, and of the right which they claimed to control their own destinies. British statesmen, seeing only the imperial ideal and largely ignorant of affairs in America, sought for a solution of an insoluble problem. They abandoned one project and another that looked to greater coherence and efficiency, and finally were driven to the apparent necessity of establishing a standing army and of raising a revenue in America. All measures from 1763 to 1768 were but the logical result of events after 1754, and had their origin in the refusal of the colonies to coöperate in the furthering of an imperial organization, to which their history, traditions, and practices were unalterably opposed.

This was the dilemma that faced British statesmen of the period. Could wiser rulers have avoided it by employing means that would have reconciled these two opposing tendencies? Union among the colonies was impossible; representation of the colonies in Parliament was impracticable; the bearing of the entire burden of defence by Great Britain was unfair and unwise; to leave the empire unprotected was suicidal. Where lay the solution? Would the concession of a greater measure of self-government by a far-sighted minister and King have made for greater integration? At this point Mr. Beer is content to leave the problem. He has brushed aside all secondary considerations that obscure the main issue, and has presented in all its seeming hopelessness the one primary cause that made Revolution inevitable. He concludes:

> In its broader phase, the fundamental question at issue was the political independence of the American colonies. The struggle on the side of the colonies was only superficially concerned with increased civil and political liberty; it was essentially a movement for national independence. This movement came into violent conflict with British imperialism, whose aim was to increase the administrative efficiency of the empire. Both the British and the colonial ideals were justifiable from their respective viewpoints, each being in harmony with one of the two underlying tendencies in modern historical evolution.

Proceedings of the British Academy, 1905-6. Published for the Academy by Henry Frowde.

This, the second volume of Proceedings of the recently established British Academy, contains a little over four hundred and fifty pages, covering the meetings of two years. But the contributions, though mostly short, are in a number of cases noteworthy, and the Oxford Press has brought them out in handsome form.

A wide range of subjects is represented. The general purpose of academies is discussed, first in Lord Reay's address for 1905 (which contains, we may observe in passing, a welcome plea for classical education), and again in Shadworth H. Hodgson's paper on the "Inter-Relations of the Academical Sciences." Of the nature of memorial addresses are Thomas Hodgkins's account of Ernest Curtius and James Fitzmaurice-Kelly's contribution, "Cervantes in England." The latter, delivered in commemoration of the tercentenary of "Don Quixote," constitutes an interesting chapter in literary history. Pure philosophy is represented by Prof. George Frederick Stout's paper on "Things and Sensations" and by Prof. Bernard Bosanquet's restatement of the argument for a teleological, as opposed to a mechanical, interpretation of the world, or rather as including the mechanical interpretation in a higher synthesis. Only one article deals with a subject in physical science; Prof. Silvanus P. Thompson contributes a study of Petrus Peregrinus de Maricourt and his "Epistola de Magnete," a treatise, written in 1269, in which the invention of the mariner's compass was practically achieved. Urgent questions of international law are treated by Prof. T. E. Holland and Sir Edward Fry in papers on the rights and duties of neutrals in time of war, as illustrated by recent events; and a practical issue of a different sort is expounded by Prof. W. W. Skeat in his discussion of the problem of spelling reform.

These scattered essays, which illustrate the diversity of studies fostered by the Academy, occupy only about a third of the volume. The remaining contributions are all concerned in some fashion with early British history or Celtic antiquities. Two substantial articles by Sir John Rhŷs, entitled "Celtæ and Galli" and "The Celtic Inscriptions of France and Italy," have already been noticed in these columns. (See the *Nation* of July 5, 1906, p. 12; September 12, 1907, p. 254.)

A paper by Prof. William Ridgeway, "The Date of the First Shaping of the Cuchulainn Saga," brings archæological evidence to bear on one of the fundamental problems of Irish literary history. The method of investigation is practically the same as that employed, less thoroughly, several years ago by J. von Pflugk-Harttung in a contribution to the *Revue Celtique* (Vol.

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XIII., pp. 170 ff.), but the results are very different. Whereas Mr. von Pflugk-Harttung assigned the Cuchulainn saga to about the tenth century, Professor Ridgeway would put it near the beginning of the Christian era, only a little later, in fact, than the age in which the events of the cycle, according to the saga chronology itself, purport to have taken place. Of the two dates, without doubt Professor Ridgeway's is the nearer right, though his article leaves many difficulties undisposed of. He succeeds in showing similarity between numerous features of the so-called La Tène civilization and those described in the Cuchulainn cycle. But he does not explain very satisfactorily the situation with regard to cremation; and his theory of the antiquity of writing among the Irish lacks positive evidence. Other details might be criticised on the side of literature and linguistics. His repeated references to the "Táin Bó Cúailnge" as a "poem" are strange, even if he knows the document only in translated form. But, on the whole, the significance of his observations can hardly be denied, and they make for the confirmation of native Irish tradition concerning the age of the substance of the heroic sagas.

F. J. Haverfield contributes an essay on "The Romanization of Roman Britain," a subject on which he speaks with acknowledged competence, though he appears to us in this instance to overstate his case. His thesis is that in the lowland area Britain was at least as thoroughly Romanized as northern Gaul. He makes use chiefly of archæological evidence, with incidental consideration of language and institutions.

The last article, by Prof. Alexander Souter, on "The Commentary of Pelagius on the Epistles of Paul," has as much interest for Celticists as for students of New Testament interpretation. For the famous heretic, whether Brythonic or Gaelic in origin, was a product of the Celtic Church, and his commentary appears to be the oldest surviving book by a native of Britain. Professor Souter's article gives a critical review of investigations on the subject since the publication of Zimmer's "Pelagius in Irland," and reports in particular the author's own discovery of what he believes to be a pure Pelagius manuscript in the Grand Ducal Library at Karlsruhe.

Sir George Grey: Pioneer of Empire in Southern Lands. By George C. Henderson. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $4 net.

The life of a British colonial Governor, who was the autocrat of three important colonies for long terms and through critical periods, who shaped political and ecclesiastical constitutions, conducted protracted wars, moulded and reconciled aboriginal peoples, ruled without and with responsible ministers, conceived smaller and larger federations, and wound up an historic career by returning as a private citizen to a colony he had despotically ruled, sitting in the popular branch of its Legislature, like John Quincy Adams, and becoming its masterful Premier and the eloquent leader of the Opposition there, should be interesting to the American reader, had it no other claims on his attention. But if we add that this hero of colonization produced philological works that received the praise of Bunsen and Max Müller, of Lassen and Sayce; collected the legends and translated the mythology of a race; broached sociological theories that attracted McLennan and Lubbock; and founded libraries that place him, in the judgment of Max Müller, by the side of Sir Thomas Bodley, we may admit that the title "the great proconsul," first given him by his official biographer, is not unmerited.

The most important source of information about the Governor, and the best picture of the man, are still to be found in the biography referred to, "The Life and Times of Sir George Grey," by W. L. Rees; London, 1892. Mr. Rees had singular qualifications for writing the book. His relations with Sir George Grey in his later years were of the most intimate character; he was Grey's spokesman in the press. It was therefore natural that Grey should select Mr. Rees as biographer. To him Grey told the story of his life, and Mr. Rees, in many parts, has done little more than reproduce the narrative. It might be accepted almost as an *apologia pro vita sua;* but it has one defect: it is not impartial. In this fresh biography Professor Henderson has taken his task as seriously as if Grey had been an historic European statesman. He has slurred over the brief but eventful London episode in Grey's later life; but all else he has illuminated afresh and sometimes transformed.

During "the forty years' peace" there was little prospect of work or promotion in the British army, and Lieut. Grey volunteered to head one of those exploring expeditions whose distressing experiences in barren and tropical tracts form an interesting part of the history of Australia. In 1838-9 he made two journeys in northwestern and western Australia, where he discovered rivers, mountains, and plains. His travels and discoveries have been described by himself in a work that deserves to be republished, and they have been the battlefield of controversy. To the sociologist the interest of the journeys and his subsequent work as Resident in southwestern Australia lies in a greater discovery than any of his geographical finds. Grey first discerned those peculiar features of the Australian family relationships that have since been elaborated by Lorimer Fison and Howitt, by Gillen and Baldwin Spencer, and he believed that his statement of them started McLennan on the line of inquiry that has been so fruitful. He also first proved that the numerous Australian dialects are all varieties of a common tongue. Through his intercourse with the blacks Grey served his apprenticeship to colonial administration, and in 1840 he was appointed Governor of South Australia, where there was trouble with the natives. By the exercise of discretion, firmness, and a large humanitarianism, he temporarily solved the native problem there. The whole of Professor Henderson's contribution to this subject is new. The stern retrenchments and the administrative reconstructions by which Grey restored financial equilibrium to a bankrupt colony, and sent it forward on a career of stable prosperity have never before been so fully or clearly described.

Grey had earned his promotion to a more important sphere of labor, and in 1845 he was appointed Governor of New Zealand. His doings there have been narrated in minute detail by G. W. Rusden, in a "History of New Zealand." To this part of his subject Professor Henderson could have nothing of importance to add. He even takes something away. His account of the suppression by Sir George Grey of the Maori rebellion in the North is inadequate in many particulars. He does not mention that an English general, Sir Everard Home, was in command of the troops, and he incorrectly describes the incident that led to the capture of the chief Maori fortress. On the other hand, he raises afresh and suggestively discusses a question that will interest American readers: whether a conquering power can equitably seize the uncultivated lands of an indigenous people, and he decides in favor of Dr. Arnold and Earl Grey, who held that it could. Out of Grey's work as Governor rose a literary masterpiece that Professor Henderson makes no attempt to appraise. He describes the "Polynesian Mythology" as a "text-book," which it could not be. It is a first-hand collection of myths, legends, and traditions, which Grey himself took down from the mouths of priests and chiefs and translated with great elegance.

Grey was always in demand when a crisis had arisen in a colony, and from the islands in the western Pacific he was transferred in 1854 to South Africa, where he was appointed high commissioner and Governor of Cape Colony. There he had a great and agitated career. His autocratic spirit, which had made him rebel in New Zealand against the Secretary for the Colonies, had still fuller scope in South Africa, where his activity was one long war with the Colonial Office.

When the Indian Mutiny broke out, the Governor of Bombay appealed for aid to his nearest neighbor. Grey promptly answered the appeal. At the risk of being swept into the sea by a Kaffir or Zulu rising, he dispatched to India all the British troops at the Cape, horses (even his own carriage horses), stores, and specie. So far there is no dispute about his patriotism. But Grey asserted that he did much more. He used to relate, and Mr. Rees again tells the story, that when the troops destined to support Lord Elgin's mission to China in 1857 touched at the Cape, the high commissioner, stretching his powers, issued orders to the commanders of the regiments and the captains of the transports to divert their course from Singapore to Calcutta, and he claimed all the credit hitherto given to Lord Elgin for the timely aid that saved India. Professor Henderson accepts Grey's narrative, and assigns him all the glory; but Mr. Rees admits that he has found no acknowledgment in histories of the Mutiny of Grey's extraordinary act. There is none. The War Office, the Colonial Office, and the British government ignored it. All the praise has been given to Lord Elgin, as if his magnanimous renunciation (for it involved the failure or delay of the China mission) were solely in question. Yet Grey stood his ground. In 1890, in the New Zealand press, he reasserted his claims. He was then publicly told by an officer of the troops thus diverted to Calcutta that his "orders," given at the Cape, were not accepted and not obeyed. The transports were inter-

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cepted near Singapore and diverted by Lord Elgin's orders. Grey's belief seems a delusion deserving the attention of the Society for Psychical Research, and yet it cannot be decisively shown to be an hallucination. A second point relates to a Kaffir rising in the same year. Let the reader compare the narrative of the series of events given by Mr. Rees, inspired by Grey, with the narrative of the same events by Professor Henderson, and then ask himself whether Sir Robert Walpole was not right when he said that history was a tissue of falsehood. The two accounts have but one name, and hardly one incident in common.

Two years later Grey was recalled from the Cape after a succession of acts of insubordination that almost amounted to rebellion. The crowning offence consisted in the active steps he took to federate all the South African States, the two Dutch republics included. Professor Henderson believes that Grey was then at the point of accomplishing the federation of South Africa, and he cites a letter from President Reitz to Grey in 1893:

> Had British ministers in times past been wise enough to follow your advice there would undoubtedly be to-day a British dominion extending from Table Bay to the Zambesi.

It is probably a delusion. South Africa was not then ripe for federation. In any case, as Grey himself admitted in conversation, it would have been a federation in which the Boer element was in the ascendency. This danger the British government plainly saw, and therefore recalled him.

Letters and Literary Memorials of Samuel J. Tilden. Edited by John Bigelow. Two vols. New York: Harper & Bros.

There is less material of first-rate political importance in these volumes than one had hoped. They will stand as little more than an appendix to the "Speeches and Writings of Mr. Tilden," and to Bigelow's "Life." Tilden does not appear to have been a profuse letter-writer. Smith M. Weed wrote to him in 1885 that "M. [Daniel Manning] likes better to send messages than to write, although he probably *learned that from you.*" Be that as it may, few of Tilden's letters here printed throw new light upon the crises of his public life. There are swarms of appeals to him by others, suggestions, almost demands, but his answers are lacking. We find D. B. Hill bluntly asking Tilden to help him get the Democratic nomination for lieutenant-governor in 1882—"if you will speak a good word for me, it will settle the question"—but there is no hint of what the reply was, if any. At the time of the disputed Presidential election in 1876, and the Electoral Commission of 1877, politicians and private citizens of all sorts were writing to Tilden; so far as these records go, they got no writing from him.

Though these letters add but little to our knowledge of the man, they fall in perfectly with that conception of his character which those who have studied it most closely have slowly formed. His capacious mind early showed an extraordinary power of picking its way through the jungle of detail, and a wonderful command of lucid statement. The Tweed Ring and the Canal Ring afforded him room for the display of these abilities, now historic. In the same line, in a minor matter, is a letter to Jay Gould, now first printed. Gould had rather insolently written to Tilden reproaching him for taking a retainer against the Erie, on the alleged ground that Tilden had been paid $10,000 for conducting a certain litigation in behalf of that company. Tilden's reply (vol. I., p. 258-61) is a model of orderly exposition. It was a complete extinguisher to Gould's flaring impudence.

Politically, as we have said, the additions which the "Letters" make to known facts are slight. There is really more that is new about 1880, and subsequently, than the critical years 1876-7. It is made clear that Mr. Tilden never really favored the Electoral Commission, though he was willing to be consulted about its composition and powers, after the scheme had been decided upon. When the high hopes which the Democrats built upon it fell, he turned a deaf ear to every suggestion of a resort to force. His mind was too legal, and he was too good a patriot, for that. But he long nourished his hurt. If health had permitted, he would have been a candidate again in 1880. Even in 1884, some would have had him stand, among them no less a man than Lyman Trumbull, as we learn from from his letter (Vol. II., p. 642). Tilden's relations with Cleveland were apparently not very cordial. The candidate of 1876 did not expect the candidate of 1884 to be successful. He had been told by Charles A. Dana of "the desperate situation in which presumption and incompetence have involved the Democratic party." And President Cleveland was not so deferential or yielding to Tilden as it was thought he should and would be. There was evidently a certain coldness and some fault-finding. A letter of Tilden's to Daniel Manning, June 9, 1885, contains an implied criticism, which is really a tribute, and which, while throwing light upon Mr. Tilden's methods, has its sardonic bearing upon controversies which have lasted to the present. We can quote but two paragraphs:

> The importance of the little postmasters is very great. In many of the purely rural districts there is one to every hundred voters. They are centres of political activity. They act as agents and canvassers for the newspapers of their party, and as local organizers.
>
> The immense power of this influence is now wholly on the side of the Republicans. To allow this state of things to continue is infidelity to the principles and cause of the Administration.

The Builders of Florence. By J. Wood Brown; with 74 illustrations by Herbert Railton. New York; E. P. Dutton & Co. $6 net.

Here is a really valuable book on Florence. The author, with genuine modesty, declares that its purpose is limited, and that he simply wishes to present "some notions, more or less ordered, touching the complexity of the city's life at certain chief points." In truth, however, he has gone deep, and he displays a thorough knowledge of the essential structure of Florentine evolution. What he does is, briefly, to take the geographical and racial elements of Florence—to show how heredity and environment shaped the people in the city by the Arno—and then to trace their unfolding, through history, and their self-expression through the arts, from early days down to the practical extinction of the republic at the beginning of the sixteenth century.

This method gives some striking results. By pursuing it, for example, Mr. Brown approaches the typical buildings of Florence from the historical, social, political, or religious side, rather than from the architectural. So Santa Maria Novella, or the Duomo or the Bargello becomes the outward expression—the organ, so to speak—of certain dominant needs or ideals. Technically, of course, each represents the constructive genius of its designer; but behind the designer was the collective impulse, whether communal or ecclesiastical, which it was his business to satisfy. We must hasten to add, nevertheless, that Mr. Brown is a careful student of architecture, and that his criticisms and comparisons are weighty, delivered with the authority of an expert. Take, for instance, his analysis of superficial decoration, that Tuscan specialty; or of the construction of the Baptistery; or his rapid survey of the evolution of orders from the Gothic to the Flamboyant; or his identification of the Baroque with the rise of Jesuitry. A single quotation will bear witness to Mr. Brown's ability to interpret architecture by history. After stating that the Jesuits were the highest expression of the Latin revival in the Roman Church, after the Reformation, he says that they, "as devoted and skilful instructors of youth, had inherited a profound respect for classical studies." He adds:

> But the texts they prepared for their schools were freely treated, not merely expurgated—see their well-known edition of Martial—but modified in a Christian sense. This handling of the ancients might seem innocent, laudable even, were it not for two serious consequences which inevitably followed. The moral difference between Paganism and Christianity tended thus in Jesuit hands to disappear, and a habit of interference with standards was formed which ultimately came to be of fatal consequence. Paganism, in purged and, so far, falsified texts, had been lifted towards Christianity; it only remained that Christianity in its turn should be lowered, in a toleration of pagan and worldly ideals, and the syncresy would be complete. (P. 238).

The analogy between this state, and the Baroque Order—typified, for instance, by the Church of the Gesù, at Rome—Mr. Brown succeeds, we think, in demonstrating.

But not less valuable than his more elaborate studies are the stimulating thoughts he sprinkles over his pages. He has a gift of pregnant suggestion, and as he is familiar with the history and customs not less than with the literature and fine arts of Florence, he continually finds explanations in unexpected quarters. No reader will probably agree with him at every point, but there are few readers who can fail to be refreshed by his strongly individual and well-pondered opinions. With this conviction, we think it just to call attention, in our brief review, to the general worth of the work, rather than to combat subordinate statements with which we may differ. The illustrations by Mr. Railton are well chosen, mostly from pen-and-ink sketches in the architectural draftsman's manner. The substance of the book is so important and so interesting that we hope

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another edition of it may soon be issued, in small format with half-tone pictures, and at a price which would place it within reach of many readers.

Poland: the Knight Among Nations. By Louis E. Van Norman, with an introduction by Helena Modjeska. New York: Fleming H. Revell Co.

In what he calls his "foreword," Mr. Van Norman disarms us by frankly confessing that he has written as a journalist. His book is nothing more or less than a series of chapters, disconnected save that in each some phase of Polish life or history, past or present, forms the peg on which to hang the discourse. The narration, if there be one, thus travels back and forth, skips from subject to subject, from music (Chopin *et al.*) to astronomy (Copernicus, *solus*), from politics to women, from history to economics, and so on—a record of impressions formed by a year's residence and travel in Poland. Loosely written, and at times indifferent as to matters of fact, the book must not be taken too seriously. But if Mr. Van Norman's warm sympathy for his subject sometimes takes him too far, if his effort to make the most of it is often too visible, yet on the whole he has written an interesting and pleasant work. We may even go so far as to think portions of it valuable. Its merit is inevitably unequal; thus the chapters "What Poland owes to her Women" and "Polish Music and the Slav Temperament" have the quality of an article in a Sunday newspaper; while that entitled "Russia's Open Door," treating of the economic development of Russian Poland, must be ranked higher.

To us the political side of the book far outweighs the sentimental and artistic. Now, to hazard a metaphor, Poland historically was the Ireland of Central Europe. So long as Prussia was nothing but the mark of Brandenburg, Russia an inchoate mass, and Austria occupied to the east with the Turk, and later with the French to the west, Poland on the whole was seriously threatened by no external danger. No sooner, however, had her three great neighbors settled down into the entities that we recognize to-day, than the peculiar constitution of Poland offered food for thought. It must be admitted, we think, that the elective character of her monarchical system might prove a menace to her neighbors. And even if it did not, she had no definite national policy, was rent by ever-recurring internal dissensions, and might become, in short, a nuisance. We freely grant that these are not reasons why one country should possess itself violently of another's territory, and we have no wish to justify the various partitions; but we may well ask if Poland deserved to endure; or better, because more practical, whether she could expect to endure. Does not the survival of the fittest apply here as elsewhere? History has brutally answered these questions; and if we revive them here, it is merely to point out that historical evolution too is inexorable, and that Poland in wilfully ignoring all elements of national strength other than her own violent aristocracy, simply invited the disaster that ultimately overcame her. She lived to fight, and could never fight to live, because her people had never been allowed to develop any real strength. The middle classes have saved France, and have made England, but Poland neither had nor wanted a middle class. These conclusions force themselves upon the careful reader of Mr. Van Norman's book, even though he himself avoids any express discussion of the conditions leading to them. His text is well, but in a certain sense, unfortunately expressed by his subtitle; he is looking for the fine qualities that we poetically couple with knighthood, the truth being that most knights were brutes, and as they have disappeared, so has the "Knight among Nations" and perhaps for much the same reason.

Thus it is that we may seriously ask whether the present efforts to keep alive Polish national spirit can have any great practical result. Mr. Van Norman clearly proves the existence to-day, chiefly in Russian Poland, of a growing commercial spirit, or in other words, of an active modern middle class. But to the cool observer it would seem too late for this class to develop a Polish nationality.

The Princes of Achaia and the Chronicles of Morea: A Study of Greece in the Middle Ages. By Sir Rennell Rodd. 2 vols., pp. xvi, 301; iv, 334. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.

To most readers the vicissitudes of the states founded by the Crusaders in Greece constitute an unknown chapter of mediæval history. Shakespeare indeed knew that there had been dukes of Athens, and the modern traveller in Greece is constantly reminded of the Frankish occupation by the massive ruins which still survive, but the rest of us have been content, with Gibbon, not to "pursue the obscure and various dynasties that rose and fell on the Continent or in the isles." Various these dynasties certainly were, but many of them are in name at least far from obscure, and their fortunes form a curious chapter in the tangled relations between East and West in the later Middle Ages. Moreover, the Frankish conquest brought feudal institutions into sharp relief by throwing them against a classical background; and whatever a modern Grecian may think of the profanation of Hellas by troubadours and tournaments and knightly adventurers, there can be no question of the romantic flavor of the events which made a Lombard marquis warden of the pass of Thermopylæ, put a knight of Flanders over seven-gated Thebes, and sent the barons of Escorta to parliaments over the buried temples of Olympia.

The story begins, of course, with the Fourth Crusade, so cleverly diverted by the Venetians to commercial ends, and the partition which followed the conquest of the Eastern Empire in 1204. By that partition the region south of Salonike was divided into a number of fiefs, whose holders had the right to build castles, coin money, administer their own justice, and engage in private war with their neighbors. These lords were mostly French, and the Peloponnesus in particular became a sort of New France, where the barons prided themselves on marrying only in the best French families and speaking as good French as that of Paris. The founder of Frankish power in this region was Geoffrey de Villehardouin (nephew of the famous chronicler), who established himself as prince of Achaia, and whose descendants soon extended their power over the whole of the Morea and some of the neighboring islands. Their exploits form the theme of the principal literary monument of the Frankish invasion, the Chronicle of Morea, a romancing Greek poem also known through French and Catalan versions and recently made accessible in an excellent edition by an American scholar, Dr. John Schmitt. The romantic period in the story of Achaia comes to an end with the death of William Villehardouin in 1278; and the successive marriages of his daughter with princes of the houses of Anjou, Hainault, and Savoy prepared the way for the feudal anarchy which followed. The fourteenth century is, however, not without episodes of considerable interest, such as the exploits of the Catalan freebooters so vividly recounted in the vernacular by Ramon Muntaner, and the influence of high finance, as exemplified by the rule of the members of the great Florentine banking house of the Acciauoli. The last prince of Achaia, Centurione Zaccaria, of Genoese descent, was forced to give way to the Greek empire in 1430, and the Palæologi were soon replaced by the Turks.

As an historian of the Morea Sir Rennell Rodd has the advantage of long residence in Greece and a strong feeling for the country and its people, and he has labored through the principal sources as well as the great collection of Hopf. He writes clearly, and while specialists will find little that is new, his book will have interest for many visitors to the lands of which he speaks. The work lacks unity of plan, since it often wanders beyond the Morea without rising to the level of a general account of the Frankish states in Greece; and it hardly succeeds in making a connected account out of a number of episodes which are essentially personal and dynastic. An adequate treatment of the subject should be based upon a wider view of Eastern relations and a more thorough study of institutions. Sir Rennell is not sufficiently at home in the history of western Europe in the period of which he writes, and his unfamiliarity betrays itself most clearly when he has occasion to refer to western chronicles, which he still uses in the obsolete editions of DuCange and Hearn. He thus, for example, falls into the old error of making Philippe Mouskes a bishop of Tournai and depreciating the value of his chronicle by dating it a generation too late.

There are fifty pages of appendices containing notes, genealogical tables, and a discussion of the date and versions of the Chronicle of Morea. This is one of the books, of which far too many are now issued, which, to the convenience of the reader and his purse, should have been printed in one volume instead of two.

The Procedure of the House of Commons: A Study of Its History and Present Form. By Josef Redlich; translated from the German by A. Ernest Steinthal. 3 vols. London: Archibald Constable & Co.

This is a work of German thoroughness, in point of scholarly research, and of a lucidity and philosophic grasp which is, we will not say more than German, but uncommon in any language. It is no sur-

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prise to find Sir Courtenay Ilbert, Clerk of the House of Commons, speaking regretfully in his introduction of the fact that it had been left to an Austrian scholar to write a book which some competent Englishman ought long ago to have produced. The leading English treatises on the House of Commons are purely historical or statistical—compilations of its privileges and precedents. Professor Redlich has taken the same material and grouped it about its explanatory principle in most interesting and masterly fashion.

Apparently, this Austrian was prompted to his study by despairing contemplation of victorious obstruction in the Reichsrath. If the Austrian Parliament could not transact business, how had the English Parliament retained its power to do so? The difference was largely one of procedure. At first, it might seem that the mere rules governing the conduct of business could not be so vital; but as Dr. Redlich pushed his investigation to their origin and scrutinized them in their evolution, they began to reveal to him a whole system of political and governmental development. His skilful and convincing unfolding of this makes up the originality and fascination of his work.

We have space only to indicate his method as applied to the course of the nineteenth century. At its beginning, the mere procedure of the House had no vast importance, because there was no vast amount of business to get through. The Commons then were as indolent, and sat as short hours, as the Lords to-day. Even Mr. Gladstone could recall the time when "between six and seven o'clock the House, as a matter of course, had disposed of its business and was permitted to adjourn." No eleven o'clock rule, or midnight guillotine, in those days! But with the extension of the franchise, the ferment of democracy, the amplifying of the scope of government, an enormous pressure of bills, with demands for new legislation, came upon the Commons. The ancient forms were cracked to bursting. Merely to save themselves, Ministers and Parliamentarians had to devise new ones. Little by little the Government came to "lead the House" in the sense of deciding what bills it might pass, or even consider. With this enlarged and stiffening control, went on, *pari passu*, a heightening of party discipline, so that the Leader of the House could marshal his "fine brute majority" at will, since the members knew that, if they did not vote as they were bid, they would soon cease to be members at all. On top of all this, came the defiant and alarming system of obstruction invented by Parnell, and applied by him with such fertility and remorselessness that the Mother of Parliaments seemed for a time to be about to fall upon days as impotent as ignoble. But English political genius was equal to surmounting even that crisis, though the changes in the procedure of the House which resulted, and are still in process, were deep in significance and effect. We now see procedure knitting itself to the political facts. The Government of England is nothing but a committee of the House of Commons. That committee—called a Ministry for convenience—lays its hand upon the rules of the House, on the one side, and reaches out on the other to render political parties docile enough and solid enough to make the rules of the House work, and get the business of the nation done.

We are aware that this barely hints at the full and instructive inquiry of which Professor Radlich gives us the rich results. But his volumes themselves would have, in any event, to be turned to by one who would truly appreciate their merit. The first two are the more general and philosophic; the third is largely a setting forth of the rules of the House actually in force. The whole is fortified by wide reading, both historical, political, and biographical, and made vivid by contact and conference with men active to-day in English public life. Mr. Steinthal has put the work into flowing and idiomatic English. It can be heartily commended to student and general reader alike.

Science.

"The California Earthquake of 1906," edited by David Starr Jordan (San Francisco: A. M. Robertson) contains eight separate articles, by as many authors, each discussing the subject from a somewhat different point of view. The general scientific or, more properly, geological matters, are treated by President Jordan, Prof. J. C. Branner, G. K. Gilbert, and Dr. H. W. Fairbanks; the more strictly seismological aspects by Dr. F. Omori of the Imperial Earthquake Investigation Committee of Japan; the engineering and architectural lessons, by Prof. Charles Derleth, jr.; certain local details by Stephen Taber; and the human side of the sudden calamity, by Mrs. Mary Austin. The articles, with the exception of that of Professor Derleth, were collected from various magazines. They afford an interesting account of the catastrophe; but the advantage of presentation from different points of view is offset in part by the unavoidable repetitions incident to a compilation. Professor Derleth's advice as to minimizing damage to buildings, water supply, and business activities by future shocks, is perhaps the matter which will be of greatest value to people elsewhere, who live in dread of similar visitations. The book has abundant illustrations, but half-tones cannot be satisfactorily reproduced upon rough paper.

"The Copper Mines of the World," by Walter Harvey Weed (Hill Publishing Company) is a timely work. Applications in the service of electricity and the ever-increasing demand for brass have made copper second in importance to iron in industrial life. In the last ten years the production has almost doubled, the increase coming chiefly from North America. In recent times, the United States has contributed somewhat over half the world's supply, the yield in 1906 reaching 408,475 long tons in a total of 711,675. With the improvements in concentrating and smelting, lower and lower grade ores have become profitable, until now the miner eagerly utilizes what was the wall-rock of yesterday. The author of the present work seeks to meet the general interest in copper mines by a comprehensive treatment of the subject. He is exceptionally well-qualified for the task: to nearly twenty-five years on the United States Geological Survey, he has added a wide professional experience. His work opens with seven chapters of a general introductory character, discussing geographic distribution, production, mineralogy, geology, and the structure, genesis, and classification of the deposits. The treatment then becomes geographical, and we find in order chapters on the mines, present and prospective, in Europe, Africa, Asia, Japan, Australasia, South America, West Indies and Central America, Canada and Newfoundland, Mexico, and finally the United States. The descriptions are well written and are well illustrated. The author would do well, however, to go carefully over the figures and amplify their descriptive legends, since, as in the cases of Figs. 10, 12, 14c, 26, 43, and 97, the reader cannot interpret what he sees. In Fig. 92—a portion of Sonora bears the name New Mexico. But aside from slips of this kind, the work is well done, and the book is a valuable manual of reference.

"Mosquito Life," by Evelyn G. Mitchell (G. P. Putnam's Sons), is not merely an entertaining (although loosely written) book about the subject in general, but also a memorial to Dr. J. W. Dupree, who died a couple of years ago at Baton Rouge after a busy life of much usefulness. Dr. Dupree made an extended and careful study of the mosquito, and a selection from his material is used in illustrating this work. Yet more is apparently to be utilized in a larger monograph which the Carnegie Institution will publish. Miss Mitchell includes also many drawings and observations made by her while working with Dupree. For the easier identification of adult forms as well as eggs and larvæ she appends several original keys which bid fair to be very useful to the student. Nearly sixty pages are devoted to notes on the commoner species. These are helpful, but would be much improved by a somewhat more systematic treatment.

At the Ninth International Geographical Congress, to be held at Geneva July 27 to August 6, the governments of eleven countries (France, Austria, Hungary, Spain, Portugal, Belgium, Switzerland, Rumania, Turkey, the United States, and Brazil) will be officially represented, and delegates are also expected from between eighty and ninety learned societies. For the purpose of the meetings, the field of geography has been divided into fourteen sections. Already over one hundred and eighty papers, reports, etc., have been received or promised. Among the contributors are Sir Clements Markham, Sir John Murray ("The Floor of the Ocean"), Dr. Hugh Robert Mill ("The Relation of Rainfall to the Configuration of the Land"), Capt. H. J. Lyons ("The Survey of Egypt"), Dr. G. Hellmann, president of the Berlin Geographical Society, Prof. Henri Lorin ("Native Labor in Equatorial Africa"), Capt. Roald Amundsen ("A Projected Expedition for the Exploration of the North Polar Basin"), Lieut.-Col. Delmé-Radcliffe, Prof. W. Libbey of Princeton, and Capt. E. de Vasconcellos.

The present year will be the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the first Swedish polar expedition under Rolandsson Martin to Spitzbergen, the fiftieth of the first Spitzbergen expedition of Prof. Otto Torrell, and the twenty-fifth of the expedition of the Sophie under A. E. Nordenskiöld. The geographers of Sweden have according-

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ly decided to hold a memorial celebration, after the manner of the similar festivities of 1894, when about all the surviving participants of Swedish polar expeditions held a reunion. Torrell and Nordenskiöld are both dead, but prominent participants, such as Profs. Duner, Guennerstedt, and Thore Fries, survive.

Louis Houllevigue, in "L'Évolution des sciences," treats of more certain sciences and their reciprocal penetration in a higher unity. He sees in the new chemistry, in discoveries regarding the sun and the Milky Way, in speculations on the organization of matter, a majestic harmony solidly based on mathematics and physics—"the true scientific humanities which form the indispensable foundation of all study in whatever science." In somewhat different spirit, but with like high theory, Jean Taussat considers "Monisme et animisme" in their value as hypotheses for Transformism.

Sir John Eliot, K.C.I.E., has died suddenly in his sixty-ninth year. He had been director-general of Indian Observatories since 1899, and had published various books and papers on the meteorology of that country. His most important work was the "Climatological Atlas of India," for which he was preparing a handbook to serve as a companion volume. The manuscript of this book was not finished, but is left in such a condition that it can easily be prepared for the press by other hands.

Drama.

SWINBURNE'S NEW TRAGEDY.

"The Duke of Gandia" (Harper & Bros.) has one virtue that strikes the eyes. It is brief; and this, when one considers the unconscionable length of "The Queen-Mother" and "Bothwell," is no unimportant merit. It is, in fact, no full-grown play, but a single act divided into four rapid scenes—a hard, biting light flashed four times upon a group of evil characters, and then darkness, after as before. Francesco Borgia (Duke of Gandia) and Cæsar Borgia are revealed quarrelling; their father, Pope Alexander VI., their mother, Vannozza Catanei, and their sister, Lucrezia, enter and retire, pass for a moment through the fierce cold glare of Cæsar's jealousy and are seen no more; Cæsar has his brother murdered and thrown into the Tiber; the body is brought before the horror-stricken father, and there is an explanation between father and living son:

Caesar. God
Must needs forget—if God remember. Now
This thing thou hast loved, and I that swept him hence
Held never fit for hate of mine, is dead,
Wilt thou be one with me—one God? No less,
Lord Christ of Rome, thou wilt be.
Alexander. Ay? The Dove?
Caesar. What dove, though lovelier than the swan that lured
Leda to love of God on earth, might match Lucrezia?
Alexander. None. Thou art subtle of soul and strong.
I would thou hadst spared him—couldst have spared him.
Caesar. Sire,
I would so too. Our sire, his sire and mine,
I slew not him for lust of slaying, or hate,
Or ought less like thy wiser spirit and mine.
Alexander. Not for the dove's sake?
Caesar. Not for hate or love.
Death was the lot God bade him draw, if God
Be more than what we make him.
Alexander. Bread and wine
Could hardly turn so bitter. Canst thou sleep?
Caesar. Dost thou not? Flesh must sleep to live.
Am I no son of thine?
Alexander. I would I saw thine end,
And mine; and yet I would not.
Caesar. Sire, good-night.
[*Exeunt.*

And that is all.

Nor are these scenes more a play in substance than in length. There is no dramatic nodus, no conflict of moral characters, indeed, no sense of morality at all. We seem not to be present at the conclusion of some hideous human tragedy, but to be looking into a cage of untamed panthers, ready in the torture of their confinement to seize and rend one another. There is a certain feline grace and swiftness about the very language; if such a comparison were not too fanciful, one might say that the frequent use of a full stop after the first syllable of the verse has the effect of a sudden pause in the turning motion of such restless animals. To many readers, Mr. Swinburne's excessive use of Catholic symbol and phrase in the mouths of these inhuman creatures of blood and lust will be wantonly offensive. The court of Alexander VI. was not a place of innocence, we may suppose, but even the Borgias had the common emotions of mankind.

A text of Henrik Ibsen's "Brand" supplied with critical notes and an Introduction by Julius E. Olson, professor of Scandinavian languages and literature in the University of Wisconsin, is announced for early issue by the John Anderson Publishing Company of Chicago. This is the first critical and annotated edition of any of Ibsen's plays published for English students.

Charles Rann Kennedy's play of "The Servant in the House," now acting in New York, is to be brought out in book form by Harper & Bros. about May 1.

The scene of the three-act comedy, "The High Bid," which Henry James has written for Mr. Forbes-Robertson, is laid in the great hall of an old country mansion, mortgaged up to the hilt. The owner is a young man, and a Radical, who, tempted into unworthy ways, finds deliverance at the hands of a beautiful young American girl. It is her intervention which saves this ambitious politician for his lands and political creed, and awakens him to a better appreciation of his ancestral place. The piece is said to be very light in structure, but so ingeniously made that the actual and imaginary times of representation are identical.

Music.

Outlines of Music History. By Clarence G. Hamilton. Boston: Oliver Ditson Co. $1.50.

Kleines Handbuch der Musikgeschichte. Von Hugo Riemann. New York: Breitkopf & Härtel. $1.35.

In commenting on the second series of "Studies in Musical Education History and Æsthetics," published by the Music Teachers' National Association, we alluded to the remarkable increase in the number of educational institutions that include courses in music. As practical musicians seldom read books, it is only with reference to those institutions that one can comprehend the great activity of the publishers in issuing new histories of music. The latest of these is by the professor of music at Wellesley College. It is intended primarily for class work, but also for the general reader. It has been the author's aim to survey the entire field of musical development in the light of recent research, and he has succeeded in making a volume commendably free from superfluous facts. There are numerous illustrations, including portraits of the leading composers. Surely Bizet deserved to be thus distinguished; he was the most original genius France has ever produced. Inasmuch as Grieg protested against the expression "effeminate Gade-Mendelssohnian Scandinavianism" being attributed to him, Professor Hamilton will do well to eliminate that line from his next edition. He should also remember that the plural of *leitmotiv* is not *leitmotiven* (p. 205), but *leitmotive*. Some readers will welcome the fifteen-page appendix, containing a chronological table of events in modern musical history, with contemporaneous historical events.

Of all writers of musical histories, Prof. Hugo Riemann of the University of Leipzig is the most industrious. A few years ago we had occasion to review his "Geschichte der Musik seit Beethoven," a magnificent survey of the nineteenth century, which should be translated, as it has no equivalent in the English language. It offers entirely new points of view, superseding the ludicrous classifications of composers in the books of Naumann and many other historians. A shorter treatise, covering the whole field of musical development, was published previously under the title of "Katechismus der Musikgeschichte." This has been Englished, and is on the whole the most thorough book on the subject in our language. But it is written on a very impractical plan, and the catechistic form of question and answer is out of place in so erudite and advanced a treatise. In recent years Professor Riemann has been at work on a "Handbuch der Musikgeschichte," which will comprise three or four volumes; the "Kleines Handbuch" under consideration in the present review being a compendium of that elaborate treatise. Its 292 pages comprise a vast deal of reliable information. As in all of Riemann's books, a somewhat disproportionate amount of space is given to the earlier centuries; but as he is one of the few living scholars who have made valuable original researches in the mediæval and ancient history of music, this is pardonable. He now gives us, if not the final, at any rate, the latest word on many disputed points in musical history. His treatment of the Hucbald organum (parallel fourths and fifths, pp. 43-4) illustrates this point. Unfortunately there is no index, but the abundant marginal notes are useful. Music in America is disposed of in fifteen lines, but Max Reger has seven lines! With all his erudition, Dr. Riemann does not seem to know that it was not Berlioz (see p. 265) but Weber who first made use of leading motives in a way that suggested Wagner's system. Weber's "Freischütz" has eleven such motives, which recur thirty-four times, and this opera was writen nine years before

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the Symphonie Fantastique of Berlioz, who was an ardent admirer and student of Weber.

New York's season of grand opera has not come to an end as yet. At the Academy of Music on Monday, April 13, the Italian Grand Opera Company, under the direction of Ivan Abramson, which has toured the Western cities and established a record of ten weeks in Chicago, will present six popular operas for one week—"Rigoletto," "Il Trovatore," "Faust," "Lucia di Lammermoor," "Aïda," and "La Traviata." Among the principals are Jennie Norelli, Virginia Novelli, Georgiana Straus, Virginia Colombati, Maddalena Bossi, Domenico Russo, Luigi Samoilov, Cesare Alessandroni, Eugenio Zara, Eugenio Bozzano. Angelini Fornari will conduct.

Next season the Saturday evening concerts of the New York Symphony Orchestra will be changed to Tuesday evenings, by expressed preference of a great majority of subscribers. The dates of the evening series are November 10, 24, December 8, January 5, February 2, March 2, 16, 30. The afternoon concerts will be given on Sundays, as usual. The Sunday series will open on November 1 and continue to March 7, omitting only three Sundays, December 20, and January 10 and 17, when the orchestra will be away on its annual winter tour.

One of the most interesting concerts of the season will be held here May 2. Sembrich and Paderewski will be heard. Mme. Johanna Gadski will sing at her annual New York recital at Carnegie Hall, Friday afternoon, April 10. At Carnegie Hall on April 18, Fritz Kreisler and Josef Hofmann will be heard together.

The Parisians are paying more and more attention to the works of Bach. Not only is there a Société J. S. Bach, which gives concerts at regular intervals, but this association also secures foreign aid. It has engaged the famous Dutch chorus De Toonkunst to give at the Trocadero, on April 14, the first complete performance ever heard in Paris of the "St. Matthew Passion." The orchestra will be the no less celebrated Concertgebouw-orkest of Amsterdam, under Willem Mengelberg.

Art.

The Santuario of the Madonna di Vico: Pantheon of Charles Emanuel I. of Savoy. By L. Melano Rossi. Forty illustrations. New York: The Macmillan Co. $6.50 net.

It required courage to write this big monograph, for English readers, on a monument begun only in 1596, completed in the eighteenth century, and virtually unknown. Signor Rossi, we presume, would hardly have undertaken this apparently unpromising task if he had not had a larger game to play. As a matter of fact, the Madonna di Vico is merely a text for a general plea for Neo-Roman architecture, and more particularly for a disquisition on domes. In fact, one would have welcomed fuller treatment of this remarkable church with its elliptical dome, 119 feet on the longer axis, 80 on the shorter, and swelling 52 feet above its drum.

When Charles Emanuel I. of Savoy, the shrewdest head of his time, wished to build a pantheon for his race, he characteristically chose the site of a miracle shrine, the Madonna of Vico in Piedmont. He had never declined to profit by the weaknesses he did not share. The elliptical plan was drawn by his military engineer, Capt. Ascanio Vitozzi, who lived to carry the walls nearly to the level of the drum. The sanctuary was conceived strictly as a support for the dome. Eight apertures between the massive piers gave space for the vestibule and choir; for two recesses which, from their position, may roughly be called transept; and for four mortuary chapels. Owing to ecclesiastical opposition and the pro-French sympathies of the people of Mondovì, the work suffered all sorts of delays. Charles Emanuel I. was buried there, but his descendants in disgust were driven to found their Walhalla at Superga. After more than a hundred years, during which both money and courage failed to complete Vitozzi's unexampled dome, the work was carried through in the five years between 1728 and 1733, by Francesco Gallò, military engineer of Victor Amadeus II. Within recent years the structure has been rightly declared a national monument.

For Signor Rossi this oval dome is the ideal. He regards it as a derivative from Santa Sophia, the cupola and longitudinal half-domes of that church being fused into a single elliptical shell. He emphasizes the honesty of its construction, the buttresses which plainly grasp it like great claws, the absence of iron ties or hidden support of any kind; finally, the sincerity of its single shell, alike within and without. With it, almost all domes are compared to their disadvantage, blame falling particularly upon Wren's ambitious cupola over St. Paul's. Especial advantages are claimed for the oval form; and, in fact, it affords a beautiful interior, being visible from all points of the church and offering a fascinating variety of curved perspective. We can imagine no more appropriate covering for a great concert hall; and in this connection it is strange that Signor Rossi, who is well read in all matters American, never mentions the extraordinary oval of the temple ceiling at Salt Lake City.

In the merits he claims for the interior of the dome at Mondovì, and for its decoration by Sebastiano Galeotti we thoroughly agree with the author. Most Renaissance domes sacrifice interior to exterior effect, become mere wells, and force upon the decorator impossible tasks. Indeed, the vaulted ceiling, which Signor Rossi so scorns, as we see it in innumerable baptisteries, is usually both more pleasing in interior effect and more suitable as a surface for decoration than any of the domes after Brunellesco. And this brings us to Signor Rossi's argument for sincerity, which seems to us beside the mark. Why condemn the double-shelled dome if there is a real conflict between its use as a ceiling and as an external crown? Why is the surmounting roof any more false than that of a Gothic church which dissimulates the real form of the vaults! Because, our author would say, the false dome seems to support the lantern, which is actually upheld by a concealed masonry cone. Very well, we would say, if it seems to support it, if there is no evident instability, nothing more is required of the architect *quâ* architect. As for the vaunted sincerity of the dome of the Madonna di Vico, it is won at a heavy cost. It is hard to imagine a construction more wastefully massive. The sum of the cross sections of the eight piers is actually within a little of the cross section of the dome itself. At this price one may always have honest construction. In general one may say that the exterior of this dome has been ruthlessly sacrificed to the interior—as will often happen with "honest construction." It is impressive, but not remarkable, as seen from the front; from the side it is clumsy in the extreme; and one can hardly imagine uglier proportions than those existing between the base, the lantern (unduly lifted by the buttresses), and the cupola.

When Signor Rossi passes from particulars to generals he is usually interesting. His constant interweaving of quotation becomes annoying in the end, and the monograph would gain from a judicious condensation. Yet his appreciation of Neo-Roman, including Baroque, architecture, is sound and timely. We do well to consider what energy and originality of design underlie the great structures executed with the Palladian forms. The lovableness of Gothic, the charm of the early Renaissance, have somewhat blunted our generation to the power of post-Bramantesque building. We want educating in it, just as we need education to feel the quality of a tragedy of Corneille or Racine. We are too much inclined to dismiss a whole period because of our own bad town halls. If Signor Rossi's book helps us to see that a great style must be judged by its great examples, not by its stupid perversions, it will do a good service. Professional architects have presumably known better than to join in this cheap condemnation, but laymen may well read of the "exuberant flights of Baroque" that they are "neither academic nor imitative, but although exaggerated and in bad taste, nevertheless true and genuine inventions, fully in harmony with an excited artistic feeling."

The failure of the Royal Academy to represent art and artists in England is an old story, and the societies started in opposition or reform have been without end. The latest is the Allied Artists' Association, which is to hold its first exhibition, with the Salon as model, in the Royal Albert Hall, London, this summer. Like many other societies in the past, it begins with ideals and regulations that are irreproachable in theory. It is to be no pleasant private club, it is to consist of no little narrow clique. The two objects it announces are, first, to enable artists to submit their work freely and without restriction to the judgment of the public, and, second, to unite, by adopting the principles of coöperation, in the defence and maintenance of their rights and properties. Of this second object nothing need be said. An artists' society, on the lines of the authors', would, no doubt, be an excellent thing. But the first object, the announcement goes on to state, is to be achieved by "an annual summer exhibition or Salon in the heart of London, to which each member of the Association will be entitled to send five works, all of which

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will be exhibited and grouped together, if desired. For this exhibition there will be no Selective Jury." Theoretically, nothing could be finer. But it needs only a moment's reflection to realize the disaster to which such a liberal policy is likely to lead. The Association does not even protect itself—as societies like the International and the New English Art Club have been careful to do—by making the quality of an artist's work a condition of membership. An artist becomes a member, not by election, but by, it seems, the easy process of paying the small subscription of one guinea a year. There are now in London many societies whose exhibitions suffer from the commonplace of amateurish work of members that the jury has not the courage to refuse. The International, in its best days, alone exercised the duty of rejection with distinction. The prospect of an immense place like the Albert Hall filled with the work of any and everybody who can afford to pay a guinea a year is appalling.

At Christie's, London, March 21 and 23 the following pictures from the collection of G. R. Burnett were sold: Drawings: Turner, Goarhausen and Katz Castle, £50; Bow-and-Arrow Castle, Isle of Portland, £105; Lulworth Castle, £220; H. Harpignies, A View over a River, with an angler in the foreground, £58; J. S. Cotman, A View in a French Town, with market figures, £71; W. Hunt, Primroses and Birds' Nests, £86; J. Israëls, Gathering Potatoes, £141; Pipering Food, £168. Pictures: F. Brangwyn, The Lord Mayor's Show in Olden Time, £126; Corot, A Woody Landscape, with a peasant woman and two cows on the bank of a river, £157; A View Near the Coast, with buildings, a peasant seated in the foreground, £173; Allée dans le Parc de Cambri, £504; River Scene, with a figure in a punt, evening, £231; Ville d'Avray, £304; C. F. Daubigny, View on the Coast, £273; A Stormy Day on the Coast, £110; On the Oise, £157; A Landscape, with a stream, evening, £157; A Village on the Oise, £367; A Coast Scene, with a bather and sailing boats, £136; Gathering Seaweed, £199; H. Fantin-Latour, Portrait of the Artist's Sister, seated, reading, £105; H. Harpignies, A Landscape, with a lady and child under some trees, a river with boats in the background, £315; J. Israëls, Prayer, £123; An Old Fisherman, £157; An Old Woman, seated, sewing, £210; A Fisherman's Wife and Child, on the shore, £168; A Girl at a Window, £126; J. Maris, A Landscape with an old Bridge over a Canal, £168; A Coast Scene, with stranded boats and fishermen, £263; A Dutch Town on a Canal, $157; Near Marlotte, France, £126; A. Mauve, The Bank of a River, with horses and cart, £105; A. T. J. Monticelli, A Party of Ladies Embarking, £120; F. Ziem, Sunset, £241; J. B. Crome, A Woody Road Scene, with a cottage and peasant, £110.

At the National Arts Club in this city the spring exhibition of members' work will remain open till April 25. Among the exhibitions in the dealers' galleries are landscapes and cattle-paintings by G. Glenn Newell, at Powell's, till April 10; portraits by Piero Tozzi, Fishel, Adler & Schwartz's, April 11.

The exhibition of the National Sculpture Society is now open at Baltimore.

Benjamin Curtis Porter, the portrait painter, died in this city April 2. He was born in Melrose, Mass., in 1843, studied in Boston and opened a studio there; in 1882 he opened a studio in this city. In 1878 he was elected an associate of the National Academy of Design, and in 1880 an academician; among his other honors were medals at the Paris Exposition of 1900, the Buffalo Exposition, 1901, and the St. Louis Exposition, 1904.

Finance.

THE ERIE'S FLOATING DEBT.

In April of last year, half the railways of the country were anxious applicants in the money market. Their case was this: they had been planning extensive and costly improvements on their lines—new track, new cars, new locomotives, new tunnels, new stations. The need for this outlay seemed to be imperative at the time, towards the close of 1906, when James J. Hill gave out his estimate that $1,100,000,000 per annum must be spent in the next five years by American railways in order to keep up with the demands of traffic. Under these constant demands, it began, even before 1906, to grow difficult for railways to sell their stocks and bonds in the quantities desired. They had a preliminary notice in 1903, when the bond market shut down upon them so suddenly that $200,000,000 had to be borrowed on three-year notes at high rates of interest.

There were plenty of people, then, who warned the railways and the bankers that this was dangerous financiering, of a kind that got the railways into serious trouble in 1873 and 1893. But the companies came safely out of 1903, and refunded their maturing notes in bonds when the bond market again became practicable. This easy escape had the result of depreciating caution. The companies spent more than ever before, and when a ready sale of bonds or stock was not in sight, they borrowed from the banks. The short-term notes of the early months of 1907 were floated to take up these bank loans. Most of the notes, like those of 1903, were made to run three years, paid 5 or 6 per cent., and were sold at a slight discount from par. The Erie Railroad was a belated and not a very popular borrower. The best its banking friends would do for it was to discount at 7 per cent. its one-year notes for $5,500,000—that is, to say, they sold to the public at 93 Erie notes which were to pay no interest, but which were to be redeemed at par this month.

A week ago, nothing had been done by the bankers or the directors to provide for payment, and Wall Street suddenly took fright over the prospect that the company, on Wednesday of the present week, would be thrown again, as it was after the panics of 1893 and 1873 and 1857, into the hands of receivers. The directors showed amazing slowness to act; it was suspected that many of them had made up their minds for a receivership—especially when it was found that, in addition to the $5,500,000 one-year notes in the public's hands, the company now owed $5,000,000 more to banks and individuals. At last, on Saturday, it was announced by the company that a syndicate had agreed to underwrite a three-year loan to pay off this $5,000,000, but only on the express understanding that all holders of the one-year notes should forego their right to cash payment, and agree to accept new three-year 6 per cent. notes in exchange for their present holdings.

This was equivalent to saying that, unless every note-holder of 1907 assented, the Erie would be thrown into bankruptcy. That is what Wall Street calls a "club"; it caused much bitterness, especially since it was these very directors who, towards the close of 1905, increased the dividends on stock of this unstable property, and who last autumn were only prevented by the Public Service Commission from paying the same dividends in 4 per cent. ten-year notes.

A great many people have been asking, What is really the matter with the company? Many knew nothing more of Erie than that it paid out $2,500,000 in cash dividends during the fiscal year 1907, after appropriating $1,600,000 to improvements, and yet that it had $1,700,000 left over from the surplus earnings of the year. Its earnings had, of course, suffered since then, along with other railways; but how could such a margin have been wiped out so quickly? The company has reported in full on results of the seven months following that fiscal year. Between July 1, 1907, and January 31, 1908, gross earnings had increased by $36,756 over the same month year before, but net receipts, after deducting operating charges, had fallen $3,348,894. The shrinkage was progressive. In November, December, and January, inclusive, net earnings were only $930,000; but fixed charges for the period were $3,000,000.

The three questions asked this week in connection with the episode have been: Why could not the Erie be helped along by an ordinary new bond issue; what would have been the effect on financial markets of a failure to pull it through, and what does the situation mean as regards the position of other railways? Erie could hardly float a loan with the general public; even the richer railways are not venturing to try the experiment just now. As to the effect on financial markets of a receivership, all that can now be said is, that such an event, under all conditions, would not be cheerfully accepted. But as for the bearing on other railways, these facts are to be remembered: First, the company is even now burdened with some relics of the plundering régime of the sixties and seventies. Second, Erie's reorganization from its insolvency of 1893 was imperfect in its lack of providing adequate working capital for building up the road. Its plan went through in 1895, when panic influences had not passed off, and capital was hard to raise. Union Pacific, reorganized as it was in the reviving prosperity of 1897, found the process vastly simpler.

This is one reason why Erie is far from being a type of the railway position generally. Nor is any such pressure imminent on other companies. The $6,000,000 Rock Island notes due April 1 were provided for weeks in advance, and the only other issue maturing in the next six months is the $15,000,000 Interborough Rapid Transit 4 per cent. loan due May 1. Plans for refunding those notes have already been an-

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nounced. As to the other railway notes maturing six months or a year hence, that is a question of the future.

BOOKS OF THE WEEK.

Adams, John. Sermons in Syntax. Imported by Scribners. $1.50 net.
Albanesi, Maria. The Forbidden Road. Cupples & Leon Co.
Anderson, Ada Woodruff. The Heart of the Red Firs. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.50.
Anderson, William J. and R. Phené Spiers. The Architecture of Greece and Rome. Imported by Scribners. $7.50 net.
Arnold-Forster, H. O. English Socialism of To-day. Dutton. $1.25 net.
Aubert, Louis. Américains et Japonais. Paris: Armand Colin.
Austin, Mary. Santa Lucia. Harpers. $1.50.
Baedeker's Spain and Portugal. Imported by Scribners. $4.80 net.
Bargy, Henry. France d'Exil. Paris: Armand Colin.
Barnes, James. The Clutch of Circumstances. Appletons. $1.50.
Baum, Millicent. The Little Helper. Silver, Burdett & Co.
Baus, Tamayo Y. Lo Positivo. Edited by P. Harry and L. de Salvio. Boston: Heath. 45 cents.
Bazin, René. The Nun. Scribners. $1.
Begbie, Harold. The Vigil. Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50.
Bennett, Robert Ames. Into the Primitive. Chicago: McClurg Co. $1.50.
Bennett, W. H. The Religion of the Post-Exilic Prophets. Imported by Scribners. $2 net.
Bergh, Louis de Coppet. Safe Building Construction. Macmillan. $5 net.
Bowen, Edwin W. Makers of American Literature. Neale Publishing Co. $2.50.
Boyce, Neith. The Bond. Duffield & Co. $1.50.
Brady, Cyrus Townsend. The Love Test and Other Sermons. Milwaukee, Wis.: Young Churchman Co.
Breck, Edward. The Way of the Woods. Putnams.
Burkhardt, Dr. Jacob. An Art Guide to Painting in Italy. Translated by Mrs. A. H. Clough. Imported by Scribners.
Calkins, Mary Whiton. The Present Problems of Philosophy. Macmillan. $2.50 net.
Canada Year Book, 1906. Ottawa: S. E. Dawson.
Carrick, J. C. Wycliffe and the Lollards. Imported by Scribners. $1.25 net.
Cawein, Madison. An Ode. Louisville, Ky.: J. P. Morton & Co.
Chamberlin, Joseph Edgar. The Ifs of History. Philadelphia: Henry Altemus Co.
Chesterton, G. K. The Man Who Was Thursday. Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50.
Cleveland, Frederick A. The Bank and the Treasury. Longmans. $2 net.
Collins, Varnum Lansing. The Continental Congress at Princeton. Princeton, N. J.: University Library.
Curle, Richard H. P. Aspects of George Meredith. Dutton. $2 net.
Davidson, Augusta M. Campbell. Present-Day Japan. Scribners.
Day, Holman. King Spruce. Harpers. $1.50.
Day, Lewis F. and Mary Buckle. Art in Needlework. Imported by Scribners. $2 net.
Der Weg Zum Glück. Edited by Wilhelm Bernhardt. Boston: Heath. 40 cts.
Diehl, Charles. Figures Byzantines. Paris: Armand Colin.
Dole, Nathan Haskell. A Teacher of Dante. Moffat, Yard & Co. $1.75 net.
Economical and Social Progress of the Republic of Chile, 1906. Santiago de Chile.
Eginton, Libbie J. A First Practice Reader. Silver, Burdett & Co.
Ellis, Edward S. Low Twelve. F. R. Niglutsche. $1.50.
Elwell, J. B. Practical Bridge. Scribners. $1.50 net.
Engineering Index Annual for 1907. Engineering Magazine.
Essex Institute Historical Collection. Salem, Mass.
Fritsch, W. A. Aus Amerika. Lemcke & Büchner.
Ganghofer, Ludwig. Gesammelte Schriften. Zweite Serie. Lemcke & Büchner.
Goddard, Harold Clarke. Studies in New England Transcendentalism. Columbia University Press.
Hadow, G. E. Selections from Dryden. Henry Frowde. 60 cts.
Halsham, John. Idlehurst. Dutton. $1.50 net.
Hartpence, Alanson. The Poisoned Lake and Other Poems. Broadway Publishing Co. $1.
Hird, Frank. Victoria, The Woman. Appletons. $2.50 net.
Irwin, Wallace. The Love Sonnets of a Car Conductor. Paul Elder & Co. 50 cents net.
James, Henry. Vols. VII. and VIII.: The Tragic Muse. New York Edition. Scribners.
Kerr, Winfield S. John Sherman. 2 vols. Boston: Sherman, French & Co. $4 net.
Kleiser, Grenville. Humorous Hits and How to Hold an Audience. Funk & Wagnalls Co. $1 net.
Kreymborg, Alfred. Love and Life and Other Studies. Grafton Press. $1 net.
Lambert, M. B. Alltägliches. Boston: Heath. 75 cents.
Lees, Dorothy Neville. Tuscan Feasts and Tuscan Friends. Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.75 net.
Lillibridge, Will. The Dissolving Circle. Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50.
Manila, The Pearl of the Orient. Manila, P. I.: Merchants' Association.
Marivaux. Pages Choisies des Grands Écrivains. Paris: Armand Colin.
Meyers Konversations-Lexikon. Vol. 17. Lemcke & Büchner.
Mitchell, Wesley C. Gold, Prices, and Wages Under the Greenback Standard. Berkeley, Cal.: University Press.
Mackinnon, James. A History of Modern Liberty. Vol. III. Longmans.
Masson, Thomas L. The New Plato. Moffat, Yard & Co. 75 cents net.
Merrill, Lilburn. Winning the Boy. Revell. 75 cents net.
Motley's Dutch Nation. Edited by William Elliot Griffis. Harpers. $1.75.
Newell, William Wells. Isolt's Return.
Nicoll, M. J. Three Voyages of a Naturalist. Imported by Scribners. $2.50 net.
Ober, Frederick A. John and Sebastian Cabot. Harpers. $1 net.
Page, James Madison and M. J. Haley. The True Story of Andersonville Prison. Neale Publishing Company. $2.
Paulin, George. No Struggle for Existence, No Natural Selection. Imported by Scribners. $1.75 net.
Pennsylvania Society, Year Book of the, 1908. New York: Published by the Society.
Perry, Bliss. Walt Whitman. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.50 net.
Perry, jr., Arthur C. The Management of a City School. Macmillan Co. $1.25 net.
Police Captains' and Lieutenants' Catechism. Democracy and Civil Service News. 75 cents.
Russell, Charles Edward. Thomas Chatterton. Moffat, Yard & Co. $2.50 net.
Sayler, H. L. Terrible Teddy and Peaceful Bill. Chicago: Reilly & Britton Co. 50 cents.
Scriven, George P. The Transmission of Military Information. Governor's Island, N. Y.
Sloper, Allie. Nannie Walters. J. S. Ogilvie Publishing Co. 25 cts.
Smedley, Constance. The Daughter. Moffat, Yard & Co. $1.50.
Swinburne, Algernon Charles. The Duke of Gandia. Harpers. $1.25 net.
Thomas, William Holcombe. The New South, an Inside View. Montgomery, Ala.: Paragon Press.
Tonnelat, E. L'Expansion Allemande Hors D'Europe. Paris: Armand Colin.
Tudor Facsimile Texts: The Castle of Perseverance.—Nice Wanton.—The Play of the Weather. London: T. C. & E. C. Jack.
Viallate, Achille. L'Industrie Américaine. Paris: Felix Alcan.
Walter, Eugene. The Great Issue. C. H. Doscher & Co.
Watt, Hansard. Myths about Monarchs. Dodd, Mead & Co. $1 net.
White, William F. A Scrap-Book of Elementary Mathematics. Chicago: Open Court Publishing Co.
Wright, Henry B. A Life with a Purpose. Revell. $1.50 net.

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